BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 10 DECEMBER, 1839. No. 3297.

JUST PUBLISHED, and ready for Sale at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1840; showing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on Europe paper.—PRICE RUPEES TWO.

FOR SALE—No. XXXVI, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 31st October; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 10th December 1839.

ON THE 1st OF JANUARY 1840,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK—with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1840—The Army, (with a gradation List, not hitherto given) Civil and Indian Navy Lists will be corrected up to the latest possible date,—and the List of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December—It will likewise contain Tables of Time—Table of Annuities—Income Table—Wages Tables—Royal Family of England—Contemporary Sovereigns—Kings and Queens of England—Club Houses of London—Bill of Mortality of London—Home Departments—Statistics of the World—Area of India—Chronological account of the Connection between England and India—French Establishments in India—List of Native Princes—List of Native Princes in the receipt of Pensions—Gold, Silver and Copper Coins of India—Orders of Knighthood &c. &c. &c. The whole will be printed on English Paper—Price 6 Rupees.—Courier Office, 30th November 1839.

N. B.—It is particularly requested that Gentlemen will send their names for insertion in the List of European Inhabitants, which will be closed on the 10th of December. Advertisements will be received for insertion in the Bombay Calendar.

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS.

JUDGING Experimentally, that the want of good servants is very generally felt throughout this Presidency, both by rich as well as poor—the undersigned respectfully begs to intimate, that in connection with the *Army and General Agency*—he has this day opened an office for the *Registry and supply of Servants* of every discription;—and trusts in a few days to be able to provide such as will afford satisfaction to those who may employ them. In order to detect and stop if possible the gross imposition so frequently practised in this place of producing borrowed credentials, it will be the especial care of the undersigned to ascertain the genuineness of the character of each individual applying to him for Service, and to register the names of those only whose testimonials of character shall bear the stamp of truth. *Subscribers to "Becks Army and generally Agency"* will have their requisitions attended to without any charge—but a fee of one rupee will be required from non-subscribers for each application.

W. W. BECK.

Apollo House, 10th Dec. 1839.

NOTICE TO SERVANTS.

THE undersigned begs to inform all persons (both European and Asiatic) desious of obtaining Employ,—that he has this day opened an office for the Registry of Servants, where they are invited to attend as early as possible for the purpose of making known their wishes for Service.

W. W. BECK.

Apollo House, 10th December, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY at 11 A. M. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE & Co.—Will Sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an Invoice of Grocery. the same consists of Bloom raisins in Boxes, French Plums in glass Jars, Macaronie in Boxes, Chocolate Powder in Canisters, Currants in Jars, Pearl Barley, Isinglass &c. A quantity of Plate, Shell and King's Pattern, principally Spoons & Forks, An Invoice of Imitation Jewellery, 5 Vols. Scots Bible, 6 Vols. James's Naval History handsomely bound, Plated Ware, Reams of Foolscap, Brown and Coloured Paper, Pieces of unbleached Jaconet, Lavender water, Household furniture, Sundries &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Poney Phaeton, and a pair of Deccanee Ponies, and a Buggy Horse, goes well in single or double harness, together with any other Carriages or Cattle that may offer.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. have received for sale, a few Copies of "Outlines of a Grammar of the Malayalim Language, as spoken in the Provinces of North and South Malabar, and the Kingdoms of Travancore and Cochin by F. Spring A. M. of the Honorable Company's Service on the Madras Establishment."

PRICE 10 RUPEES PER COPY.

Bombay, 10th Dec., 1839.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day established themselves as Merchants and Agents at Maulmain.

WM. BOOTHLY & Co.

REFERENCES.

At Calcutta. Mesrs. J. MACKEY & Co.
" London. " MACKEY HOLT & Co.
" Singapore. " BONSTEAD SCHUABE & Co.
" Penang. " REVELY & Co.

Maulmain, 1st Sept. 1839.

CALCUTTA "HINDOOSTAN" INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Marine Insurance Society, are prepared to grant Policies on Goods payable in London and Calcutta.

WM. BOOTHLY & Co.

Maulmain 2d Sept. 1839,

FOR SALE.—at the Godowns of the undersigned, "Port Wine in Pipes, and Barrels," White Wine in do. Bucelles in Barrels, and Colcovello in do. The above Wines are direct from Portugal ex "*St. Galter*" and are confidently recommended to be of a first rate quality.

THOS. JEFFERIES AND Co.

Meadow Street, 9th Dec. 1839.

FOR SALE.—Portuguese Payos "i. e. Sausages" in Kegs of 8 dozen each, of a fresh and, superior quality, imported direct from Lisbon, ex "*St. Galter*." Apply to RUSTOMJEE DHUNJEESHAWE, at

THOS. JEFFERIES AND Co.

Meadow Street, Dec, 9th 1839.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY.
OF 1840.

A FEW Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery are to be had at BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, at the Office of Messrs, DIROM, CARTER and Co. at the following prices:

Whole Ticket Rupees 110 each.
Half ....do.... " ....55.. "
Quarter do.... " ....27½ "
1-Eighth do.... " ....14.. "

Terms—Cash.

The Terms and conditions, and also Scheme instituted by the Government at Calcutta, are published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 7th Ultimo wherein will be observed all particulars.

The Drawing Commenced on the 2d Instant.

Bombay, 10th December 1839.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co., the following Wines, viz:—

Madeira, in wood, from Keirs and Co..	@ Rs &	550 ₱ Pipe. 275 ₱ hhd.
Ditto, in bottle, fine old, from P. J. Monteiro and Co. in cases of 18 bottles	@	"	36 ₱ case.
Sherry, in wood, from R. Bowman,	@	"	350 ₱ hhd.
Ditto, in ditto, from Duff, Legh and Bellamy	@	"	350 ₱ do.
Ditto, in bottle, from Hope Bruce, and Co. of Leith	@	"	16 ₱ dozen
Ditto, in ditto, from Escombe and Sidebotham	@	"	16 ₱ do.
Champagne, from ditto,..ditto..	@	40 &	36 ₱ do.
Ditto, from Mr. W. T. Christopher	@		36 ₱ ditto.
Hock from ditto	@		32 ₱ ditto.
Claret, from Escombe and Sidebotham,	@		20 ₱ ditto.
Ditto, Destournels Cos.	@		25 & 24 ₱ do.
Ditto, Larose from C. Thomson..	@		12 ₱ ditto.

Bombay, 10th Dec., 1839,

CHAMPAGNE.

A Small quantity of superior Champagne Wine, lately received from the celebrated, Vineyards of Epernay, is now for sale in cases of one doz. Bottles at 40 Rs. per doz. and in cases of two doz. Pint bottles at 22 Rs. per doz. by

Messrs. SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 10th December, 1859.

BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday December, 7th 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Prices have been declining during the week and are now Rs 4 to Rs 5 ₱ Candy lower than at the date of the arrival of the last Steamer, while importers are getting anxious to realize.—500 bales of Broach and Jumbooseer appear on our returns as purchased at Rs 113 ₱ Candy.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—The market continues in a state of stagnation, with a stock of 9407 chests in the warehouses, the nominal price being Rs 450 to Rs 460 ₱ chest.

RICE MOONGY.—190 bags have lately been sold at Rs 4 & 12 annas ₱ bag.

THE PRODUCE OF SCIND.

WOOL.—Some decline in the high prices lately given has taken place in the better qualities, 300 mats of Mekran having been purchased at Rs 115 ₱ Candy.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE (*Mocha*).—The market has been cleared of the small remaining quantity which was for sale, 150 Nungs having been bought at Rs 134 ₱ maund.

EUROPE GOODS.

BEER ALSOPP'S & BASS.—190 Hhds.....@ Rs 48 0 0

PIECE GOODS.—The sales during the week are as follows.

1,600	Pieces	Grey Madapollams	per piece	3	2 0
2,000	"	Do. do.....45 yds. 30 in..	"	4	9 0
200	"	Grey Jacconets	"	3	12 0
200	"	Do. do	"	3	2 0
320	Pieces	Bleached Jacconets from No. 18	"	5	4 0
320	"	do. do. " do. 18	"	6	5 0
320	"	do. do. " do. 20	"	7	4 0
320	"	do. do. " do. 22	"	8	6 0
320	"	do. do. " do. 24	"	9	4 0
600	"	do. do. " do.	"	4	10 0
200	"	do. do. " do.	"	13	4 0
1,500	Pieces	Long Cloth....38 yds. 35 in.	"	6	10 0
300	"	Grey Long Cloth, 38 yds. 29 in..	"	6	12 0
200	"	do. Long Cloths 36 yds. 36 in..	"	6	8 0
400	"	Bleached Long Cloths 40 yds. 38 in	"	7	12 0
200	"	do do. 36 do. 36 do	"	8	0 0
600	"	do. do. do.	"	6	12 0
400	"	Demity	"	3	0 0
200	"	Do.	"	2	9 0
225	Yards	Velvet	₱ Yard	4	5 0
250	"	Turkey Red Prints	"	11	0 0
400	"	Do: do.....25 yds. 26 in	"	13	8 0
600	"	Chintz Perancee	"	2	8 0
600	"	Bengal Stripe Prints	"	3	6 0
2000	"	Lappets	"	1	13 0

METALS.—The transactions in them during the week have been limited. and the only sale reported is of 60 Candies of British bar Iron at Rs 45½ ₱ Candy, which is the highest price yet given.

TWIST.—The following are the sales of the week.

MULE.—	No. 20	38000 lbs	@	7¼ annas	₱ lb
TWIST. —	" 40	4000 lbs	@	8¼ "	₱ lb
WATER.—	" 40	4000 lbs	@	14¼ "	₱ lb

THE MONEY MARKET.

BILLS on LONDON.—There has been little doing in them during the week, and drawing rates are steady at 2s | 4d to 2 | 4d ₱ rupee at 6 months sight.

Do. on CALCUTTA.—Exchange has improved a little since the last Govt. sale, and is now about par at 30 days sight.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT to CHINA.—All trade continues in suspense.

Do. to LONDON & LIVERPOOL.—Has again risen and we alter our quotation to £. 4. 10. to £. 4. 15 ₱ ton. There is no ship loading for the Clyde.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.

	Rs as.	Rs as.
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No. 1151 to No. 3000..	108-8	108-12
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No. 3001 to No. 6000..	109	109- 4
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No. 6001 to No. 10,000	109-8	110
Five ₱ cent Loan 1825-26..		
From No. 10001 to No. 15,200	111	111- 8
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1829-30	111	111- 8
Four ₱ cent Loan of 1832-33	104-4	104- 4
Four ₱ cent Loan of 1835-36 (Company's Rs..	97-14	98- 2
Five ₱ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35 Nominal	114	114- 8

Course of Exchange.

Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's Rs	100	100- 8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto	99-8	100
Bills on Canton @ 30 ditto.... ditto ₱ 100 dis..		208

	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-3	2 4
Bills on London @ 30 days sight	2	1-11¾
Price of Bullion and Specie	Rs as	Rs
Spanish Dollars who le ₱ 100.. Scarce	220 8	220-8
Ditto do. broken ₱ 100 ditto	220	220-8
German Crowns ₱ 100	213-8	214
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₱ £ Stg..	10 6	10-8
Sycee Silver large ingots ₱ 100 Tolahs. Nominal	104-4	104-8
Ditto do. small ingots ₱ 100 Tolahs....ditto	104	104-4
Premia of Insurance.		
Bombay to London	2 8 0 *a* 3 0 0	₱ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0	do.
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0	do.
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0	do.
Ditto to Madras	1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0	do.
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0 *a* 1 8	do.
Ditto Whampoa	2 0 0	do.
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0	do.
Ditto to Singapore	2 0 0	do.
Ditto Busorah	3 0 0	do.
Ditto Bushire	28 0	do.

HIGH WATER TABLE 10TH DECEMBER, 1839.

	MRN.	EVE.
Tuesday	1 24	1 43
Wednesday	2 5	2 24
Thursday	2 48	3 11
Friday	3 37	4 4

PAPERS LAID BEFORE THE BANK MEETING ON THE 3RD DECEMBER 1839.

No. 1.

COMMITTEE TO GOVERNMENT.

To L. R. REID, ESQ.—
Acting. Chief Secretary to Government in the Financial Department, Bombay.

SIR,—Having received information, on which we have good grounds for placing reliance, that the Honble Court of Directors have transmitted their decision on our Memorials, objecting to the course his Honor the Vice President of the Council of India, proposed to adopt in regard to the disposal of the Charter for the Bank of Bombay, and that the said decision of the Hon'ble Court disallows and rescinds the resolutions of his Honor in Council, and directs the Charter to be given without delay to the pre-existing body of Proprietors—or in other words, those parties whose interests have been placed in our hands, at the same time expressing an expectation that from the tenor of our Memorials, we will consent to some compromise, we take an early opportunity of expressing our deep sense of the value of the Hon'ble Court's prompt and decided interposition. and we request you to assure the Hon'ble Board, that it is our wish, and shall be our endeavour to meet the wishes of the Hon'ble Court to the utmost extent.

2. We proceed therefore to furnish the Hon'ble Board with a Memorandum of several propositions, which we would solicit the Hon'ble Board to lay before the Government of India, to whose decision we beg to submit them, they are made with a sincere desire to put an end to all the difficulties that circumstances have created, and are the only modes which after much anxious deliberation have occurred to us, as likely to obtain that most desirable result; we therefore earnestly hope that the Council of India will for the same end be pleased to approve of one of the modes which we now most respectfully suggest, in order that our constituents may not be subjected to the ruinous losses of further delay, which reference or discussion would infallibly produce.

3. In the event of one or other of the proposed suggestions being approved of by the Council of India, we would entreat that Hon'ble Board to embrace in its communication to the Legislative Council, instructions to provide for the realization of the capital, and the necessary forfeiture and re-disposal of Shares not paid up at the time fixed upon, as well as for the safe custody of the money, until the Bank is legally established and enabled to receive it.

4. Before we conclude, we would express our hope, that the Hon'ble Board will be pleased to add the weight of their powerful recommendation that the Council of India will be pleased to give this matter their consideration at their earliest convenience.

We have the Honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servants,
(Signed) D. Greenhill, *Chairman.*
" H. G. Gordon, D. C.
" E. M. Wood,
" F. M. Davidson,
" J. H. Holland,
" George Moore,
" Robert Smith,
" Framjee Cowasjee,
" James Wright,
" Dadabhoy Pestonjee.

Bombay, 15th July 1839.

MEMORANDUM OF THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

1st—The Provisional Committee of the Bank of Bombay, respectfully beg to refer to their memorial to the Hon'ble Court of Directors bearing date 20th March 1839, and herewith transmitted, as containing sufficient reasons against the adoption of any other List than that handed up by the Committee to the Government of Bombay, and by that authority to the Government of India, to be engrossed in the Charter Act, that memorial contains the deliberate opinion of the Committee to which they still adhere, and therefore humbly suggest that that list be confirmed.

2nd—If the Government of India do not concur with the Committee in this respect, the Committee would in such case as a second proposition, recommend that the mode provided for the distribution of additional or unappropriated capital in the proposed draft charter of the Bank of Bengal, be adopted, excepting that part which allows present Proprietors to take the capital to themselves.

3rd.—In the event of neither of the above propositions meeting the approval of the Government of India, the Committee would propose, that the whole of the disposable shares be distributed in rateable proportion to those parties who have lost their claim, by their not joining the unchartered scheme under the resolutions of the General Meeting of the 20th March 1838, after correcting

* the maximum of Shares to be held by one person in the un-chartered scheme was 50, that in the Charter scheme 75, and therefore those whose shares would have been reduced had they joined the unchartered scheme, must first be reduced, and then the raetable distribution made;—otherwise all those of the present list who suffered reduction, would have to be placed on their original footing.

* the number of their Shares so as to bring them to a par with those who did join it; and those to whom Shares have been given conditionally, the latter amounting to 757.

Nevertheless, if the Government of India shall disapprove of all of the above propositions the Committee would in such case solicit to be favoured with the instructions of the Hon'ble Board.

The Committee do not consider that those who have never paid deposits, have any right whatever to be restored, and do object accordingly.

The Committee also object to the restoration under any circumstances of the Shares resigned and transfered to the Committee by written instruments, and for which the Committee have no deposits, there being special as well as general reasons against it.

The Committee have prepared a statement which they beg to append thereto, exhibiting the exact position of every party, from the formation of the List originally, up to this time, which the Committee hope will enable the Government of India, to form a distinct opinion on the merits of each alteration that has occured.

Bombay Bank Committee Rooms, 2nd July 1839.

(Signed) D. GREENHILL, *Chairman.*

No. 2

GOVERNMENT TO COMMITTEE.

No. 528 of 1839.

Territorial Department Finance.

To W. W. CARGILL, Esq.
Secretary to the Provisional
Committee of the Bank of Bombay.

SIR,—In order to enable this Government to furnish certain information required to be laid before the Government of India, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to request that the Committee will submit to Government, all communications which may have passed between the Committee and certain individuals, whose names are entered in the "Corrected list" handed up with the Committee's letter of the 15th July 1839, and have subsequently been excluded under the Resolutions of the General Meeting of 20th March 1838.

2d. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council further has directed me to request that a list may be furnished shewing all those persons who received back their deposits to the Charter Bank, in consequence of the resolutions above mentioned.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) L. R. REID Actg. Chief Sety.

Bombay Castle, 16th Sept. 1839.

No. 3.

COMMITTEE TO GOVERNMENT.

To. L. R. REID, Esq.
Actg. Chief Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department,
Bombay.

SIR,—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of 16th Inst., requiring certain information to be submitted to the Council of India, and by direction of the Committee, I beg to forward the accompanying documents, which have been prepared so as to enable Government to review the proceedings in a complete state in each individual case.

The Committee instruct me to represent that being kept in official ignorance of the decision of the Hon'ble Court of Directors on their memorials, they labor under considerable disadvantage, but having had the best grounds for believing that the course adopted by His Honor the Vice President in Council has been disapproved of, and the resolution to sell the Bank shares by public Auction annulled, and the Charter required to be granted to the existing body of Proprietors without any further delay, whilst the Hon'ble Court left the adjustment of any claims to amicable arrangement with the Committee. They addressed you on the 15th July proposing three several modes of settlement for the consideration of the Council of India, and failing the approbation of any of them, the Committee solicited the instructions of His Honor the Vice President in Council. To that address the Committee have not yet been honored with any reply, but they trust that the information now called for and herewith submitted, was required in addition to what had on that occasion been supplied, to enable His Honor in Council to decide on the merits of the plans suggested, or to propose any other arrangement His Honor in Council might deem more just and equitable.

The documents that will now be before the Council of India, will establish incontrovertibly they think, that out of the Eighteen persons (see names in margin) who have in any way preferred claims for the restoration of their shares to the Committee, six bound themselves by the subscription of their names either personally or by their agents (see in margin) to support the establishment of a Joint Stock Bank in the event of there being little hope of obtaining the Charter within a reasonable time, and sanctioned by a formal resolution, the adoption of measures for that purpose by a General Meeting to be called by the Committee, and that the unanimous resolutions of the 20th March 1838 were passed in accordance therewith, but now disowned by them.

That two of the said claimants were actually present and voted for the said resolutions.

That seven acknowledged the receipt of them and replied with reference to them, that they declined taking shares, and thus consented to their forfeiture.

That Eight altho' they were not present at the meeting were in Bombay at the time, and must have been fully acquainted with the resolutions passed and published without making an objection, protest, or claim, till about eight months afterwards when it was known that it was highly probable the charter would be granted sooner than had been anticipated, and shares come into increased demand. and rose to a premium, and moreover that one of these has withdrawn his claim.

Aga Mahomed Rahim.

That eight have accepted the draft for their returned deposit without comment, viz. Manockjee Limjee, Nowrojee Cowasjee, Manockjee Cursetjee, Sapoorjee Sorabjee, Sorabjee Cowasjee, Sorabjee Dorabjee, Wassoodew Wiswanathjee, Wittoba Wassoodewjee.

Lieut. Ayrton.

That one claimant not only bound himself to support the Joint Stock Bank, but at a public meeting of the Joint Stock Bank moved a resolution and applied to know when his deposits on the shares forfeited under the resolutions of the 20th March 1838, would be returned, and did not claim to be restored till the 28th Novr. when it was known that a favorable decision was likely to be passed by the Hon'ble Court.

J. H. Bainbridge.

That another gentleman on whose part a friend seems to have remonstrated direct to Government against the exclusion of his name so late as July last, but this gentleman (Mr. Boyd) has no authority from Mr. Bainbridge beyond the means of paying the amount, that might be called for---but has addressed Government direct, informing that authority from ignorance of the facts, they are fully aware that Mr. Bainbridge never heard of the Joint Stock scheme and never received a copy of the proceedings, Mr. Brainbridge never has applied to the Committee at all, never objected to any of the published proceedings, did cause to be signed the resolutions to support a Joint Stock Bank, and if the information of the Committee be correct, but for the fortuitous delays created by the necessary appeal to England, the Bank would have been long in operation before his claim was even made known in any quarter.

That excepting the parties, the nature of whose pretensions have now been stated, the original corrected list contains none who have made any claim to the Committee or who have not accepted the Cash drafts for their deposits with interest, under the resolutions of the General Meetings of the 20th March and 2d Oct. 1838, to any of whom the Committee venture to assume it cannot be in the contemplation of His Honor the Vice President in Council to grant shares.

Ayrton, F.	Aga Mahomed Rahim,
Aganoor, James.	Bainbridge, J. H.
Byramjee Sorabjee Guzder,	Manockjee Limjee,
Nawrojee Cowasjee,	Manockjee Cursetjee,
Sapoorjee Sorabjee,	Cogan, R.
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee,	Framjee Ruttonjee,
Orton, James	Pestonjee Cursetjee Cama,
Sorabjee Cowasjee,	Sorabjee Dorabjee,
Wassoodew Wisswanathjee,	Wittoba Wassoodewjee,
Ayrton, F.	Bainbridge, J. H
Cogan, R.	Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.
Framjee Ruttonjee,	Sorabjee Doroabjee.
Aganoor, James,	Framjee Ruttonjee.
Ayrton F.	Byramjee Sorabjee Guzder,
Orton, James	Manockjee Cursetjee,
Sapoorjee Sorabjee,	Sorabjee Dorabjee,
Sorabjee Cowasjee.	Aga Mahomed Rahim,
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.	Sorabjee Cowasjee,
Manockjee Cursetjee,	Sorabjee Dorabjee,
James Orton,	Manockjee Limjee,
Nowrojee Cowasjee.	

The Committee instruct that one copy of the Charter prepared for submission to the Government of India, and of the schedule containing the names of the proposed shareholders, in which the Committee will observe that the names of mercantile firms have been omitted, and those of the individual members of such firms substituted agreeably to accompaniment to your letter of the 25th ultimo, are enclosed for any final remarks which the Committee may have to offer, before their transmission to Calcutta.

4th. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council requests to be favored with an early reply from the Committee.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) L. R. REID, Actg. Chief Secry.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1839.

No. 5.

COMMITTEE TO GOVERNMENT.

To L. R. REID ESQ.
Acting Chief Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department, Bombay.

SIR,—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 1st instant, informing the Bank Committee that, "This Government had received instructions to decide upon the claims of all individuals claiming to be Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay, and to submit together with the List of Proprietors, so determined a draft of a Charter," and that "The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has resolved to recommend to the Government of India to adopt, as the list of persons to whom the Charter is to be granted, the "corrected list" forming the second column of that submitted with the Committee's letter of the 15th July last, and according to which the deposits to the Chartered Bank were paid, as being the parties who were the existing body of Proprietors on the 19th. September 1838. The date of the Hon'ble Court's orders to the Government of India, granting the Charter to such body."

2d. The Committee in the first place desire me to observe with great respect, that as the Government of India have only authorised this Government "to decide upon the claims of all individuals *claiming* to be Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay," they would submit to the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, the necessity of limiting its decision and opinion to the claims of *claimants* who amount as far as the Committee have any knowledge (and the Committee presume that if there had been others, they would have been favoured with a list of them) to the number of *eighteen* and the correspondence with whom I had the honor of forwarding to you on the 25th ultimo, as directed.

3rd. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to observe that the parties in the "Corrected list" had paid deposits and were the existing body of Proprietors on the date of the Hon'ble Court's dispatch, but I am desired to inform you that those individeals whose names appear in the "corrected list" (in 2d column of 15th July) and not in the "perfect list" (see 3d column) have no deposits with the exception of the above named persons, whose cases only were ever involved in any doubt, and it is on these alone, which, with the most respectful deference the Committee would remark the Council of India can have referred for the opinion of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay.

4th. The Hon'ble Board seems to wish to view the parties in the "corrected list" as the Proprietors on the date of the Hon'ble Court's first orders granting a charter, but the Committee are humbly of opinion, that those parties on that list who formally declared themselves not to be Proprietors, who do not now even pretend to be so, and who moreover do not ask to become shareholders cannot reasonably be held as such without

an aggression on the property of those to whom the shares thus resigned were appropriated, who had paid the deposits that had been returned to the other parties, and cannot be expected to submit to give up their property as commanded, excepting under the hopelessness of success in resisting the resolution of the Government, or to withdraw in order to promote the speedy establishment of the Bank from motives of public spirit.

5th. The Government of this presidency and also the Council of India, having witheld from the Committee the orders of the Hon'ble Court of Directors in reply to their memorials, it is not in the power of the Committee to appeal to them, but they have sufficient information in regard to the result of their addresses to the home authorities, to believe that the spirit of their instructions was to give the Charter to the bonafide proprietors as determined amongst themselves, the only question left in any doubt being confined to those who had preferred claims, and in regard to them, that it was suggested that from the tone of their communications, the Committee might be induced to adjust them amicably. In this view the substance of the instructions from the Council of India quoted in your letter under reply, seems entirely to coincide, and the Committee if they are correct are at a loss to appreciate the object of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of this presidency in passsing over without notice, their unqualified acquiescence in the admission of those claimants if the Council of India should on being acquainted with the grounds of their pretensions consider them to have a shadow of justice in their favour, however strongly the Committee might differ in opinion with his honour in Council, and when the Committee further placed at the entire disposal of Government, the whole of the shares formally made over to them for re-appropriation, and substituting an entirely new proposition to deprive those who actually are Proprietors by the formal acknowledgement of public meetings, by legal transfer of their shares on the part of the previous holders, by the payment of deposits, and by their sharing in the expenses incurred, in order to give them back to those who so acted and who neither have paid deposits, nor claim to be Proprietors, nor pretend to have any right to be so either in law, equity or honor.

6th. When the Committee placed at the unqualified disposal of the Government of India, the whole of the available shares amounting to 757, which they believed amply sufficient to provide for all whom His Honor in Council might think entitled to consideration, and whose full demands as far as the Committee are aware amount to only 212 shares; they did hope that such a concession would have saved them from being called upon to make any further sacrifice.

7th. The Committee with all respect would suggest to the Honorable Board, that this new proposition now originated is not of the nature of a compromise with *claimants*, is altogether uncalled for, and moreover if carried through with any regard to those, who are so unexpectedly to be re-admitted, is pregnant with the seeds of the greatest delay to the establishment of the Bank, and injury to the proprietory and others, and will frustrate the positive orders (as they believe to have been issued of the Honorable Court of Directors) to grant the Charter forthwith.

8th. Many of the parties alluded to have left India after the transfer of their rights to others, without providing, naturally enough, for so unlooked for acts on the part of the Government, and others in this country have disposed of their funds. It would therefore in fact be an empty form in regard to many to publish one day or one month that their transfers were not recognized, and that they were Proprietors, and to declare their rights forfeited the next by the non-payment of deposits or Capital, their claims to which they never could by any possibility have heard of.

9th. But supposing that as was done by the Bank Committee, six, eight or twelve months time were allowed by public notification (against which however, the Committee enter their solemn Protest as contrary to the best of their belief to the Honorable Court's orders) any one party who had not his money ready or for other causes, might still at the expiration of 16 months as Mr. Bainbridge has done prefer his claim to deprive some individual of his shares on the same grounds on which the Government seem to set aside the public notification given by the Committee and by General Meetings,

10th. The Council of India and the Legislative Council have no doubt the power to pass laws and to make their notifications binding, unless disallowed by the Home authorities, but whilst the power on their part is irresistable, the Committee with every feeling of respect for the Government may yet they venture to hope, be allowed to observe that equity and consistency require that the course pursued by the General Meetings and the Bank Committee shall be recognized as much as the same course may be when adopted by the Government itself, and the Committee still express their sanguine expectation that on a full consideration of all that has been urged, the Honorable Board will limit its suggestions to the validity of the pretensions of the claimants, in regard to whom or to the 757 Shares unconditionally placed at the disposal of the Government of India. The Committee again avow their perfect readiness as they always have done from the beginning to abide by any award the Council of India may please to decide upon, and without further reference to the Committee, beyond this, I am instructed to request you will inform the Honorable Board it is not in the power of the Committee to acquiesce with honor to themselves, or in justice to those to whom the shares have been formally and legally transferred, and by whom deposits have been paid.

11th. If the Council of India should resolve to pass a law to give effect to the propositions of the Honorable the Governor in Council, the Bank Committee may have no alternative but remain passive. **They feel that they have exerted themselves to the utmost to uphold the right of all those whose interests have** been entrusted to them. Their measures have been entirely in conformity with the resolutions of the General Meetings of their constituents, the Bank proprietors, by whom they have been repeatedly and unanimously approved of, and whatever may be the result, *they have the satisfaction of being able to reflect that neither the responsibility of the delays that have occurred, nor the measures, if contrary to their advocacy, that may be adopted can rest with them.* The Bank Committee now can only express their most pressing, most emphatic solicitation that whatever may be resolved on, may be done speedily and carried at once into effect, so that the Bank may be established for business on the 1st January next.

12th. Before concluding, I am directed to bring to your notice that heavy expenses have been incurred, of which the parties whom the Hon'ble Board would seem to desire to introduce have borne no part; and if they be finally admitted, it would seem requisite to cancel by Law the claims of those who have contributed to them on the tender of the whole amount paid by them as deposits with interest, and to indemnify the General Meeting and Bank Committee for all their acts, which in such case would be nullified.

13th. The Committee solicit that in the event of the Honorable Board adhering to the view they have taken, the whole of the present correspondence may be transmitted to the Government of India.

I have honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. W. CARGILL, Secretary.

Bombay Oct 3 1839.

No 6.

COMMITTEE TO GOVERNMENT.

To L. R. Reid Esq.
Chief Secry. to Govt. in the Territorial Department, Bombay.

Sir, In reference to the letter of 30th I had the honour addressing to you on the 28th, I am instructed by the Committee to request that you will do [illegible] before the Hon'ble the Gover[illegible] observations, in order [illegible] the power [illegible]

[illegible] which would [illegible]

4th Para [illegible] letter (in which the shares [illegible] had been appropriated, and who had [illegible]

Shares.	
1	I. H. Mackinlay....40
2	Capt. H. McMahon..10
3	Pallonjee Pestonjee..10
4	Major Pew.....50
5	W. H. Tylor.....20
6	A. Young.....12
	Shares 142

Shares.	
1	Capt. Blakeman....12
2	Phillip De Lemos....5
3	Dr. Fogerty.....10
4	Capt. Holland.....2
5	H. A. Harrison.....25
6	George Noton.....20
7	Capt. Prescott.....5
	Shares 79

the six persons whose names are given in the Margin, were admitted as Proprietors under the circumstances stated in the 8th Para of the Committee's report dated 2d February 1837, the applications of these parties not having been received until after the 17th January 1837, the day on which the Lists were necessarily closed for transmission to England by the "Hugh Lindsay" instead of on the 1st February which had been publicly notified as the day for closing Other seven persons (as per Margin, where by special vote admitted under 6th resolution of the General Meeting of 20th March 1838. On these shares, amounting together to 221, deposits have been paid and the parties treated as Proprietors in every respect, and admitted to vote and take part in all the subsequent proceedings of the Bank.

3d. In the "Analysis" however submitted to Government on the 15th July, the names of these 13 parties now quoted in the preceding para, appear to have been inadvertently included alphabetically in the list appended to that document of the parties to whom the total number of 978 shares forfeited and resigned had been allotted without comment or explanation, whereas it should have been explained to the Government, that of these the 13 parties named in this letter had paid deposits on the 221 Shares and on the remaining 44 names appended to the "Analysis" and the holders of the 85 additional shares mentioned in that list have been considered as the parties to whom shares were allotted *conditionally*, on the Government of India accepting the list first sent in by the Committee on the 13th Decr. 1838.

4th Under the circumstances thus stated, the Committee therefore cannot but consider the said 13 parties (owners of the 221 Shares before mentioned) as specially entitled to consideration, as much so in fact as many of those in the "Corrected List" who hold shares from the Committee on the distribution by them of resigned and forfeited shares, according to resolutions of the General Meetings during the first stage of the proceedings.

5th. And although the Committee adhere to their opinion already expressed, in regard to the right of public bodies at General Meetings duly summoned to pass resolutions effecting their own concerns, to be binding on all their members; and cannot justify the contemplated interference on the part of the Government in their affairs, and although also in this view of the case they conceive that those to whom shares have been even conditionally allotted, cannot but feel aggrieved, yet as having paid no deposits, and their admission being dependent on non-interference on the part of the Supreme Government, such parties have not the same grounds of complaint as those above adverted to, and who will now be excluded and deprived of their shares, if the list recommended by the Honorable the Governor in Council be literally adopted, and to which the Committee cannot but doubt if the parties will be induced to yield without some further appeal.

6th. To meet, therefore, the evidently strong claims of these thirteen persons, and to guard against any chance of opposition or dissatisfaction by them the Committee would respectfully suggest, if the Council of India should finally decide on admitting the 18 claimants, or any of them, either by the adoption of the "Corrected List," as proposed by this Government, or otherwise, that no Proprietors should receive more than 50 shares *in the first instance*, which would thus provide for the admission of the said 13 parties. After this, then those parties, whose original number of shares above 50 may have been reduced, might again have these restored to them, as far as the residue of available shares added to forfeitures on non-payment of Capital or otherwise, on the establishment of the Bank, would admit. This the Committee are respectfully of opinion, would be the preferable mode, and would they think tend to create less dissatisfaction and be open to fewer objections, and consequently cause less delay than the course proposed by the Honorable the Governor in Council, or than would result by making the admission of these 13 shareholders dependent on the contingency of shares being forfeited by the non-payment of the deposits.

See 2d Para of Committee's letter of 3d Inst.

7th. The Committee having now fully explained the nature of the claims of all parties, although it may almost be unnecessary after so repeatedly having stated to the Government their readiness to submit to whatever the Government of India shall decide, yet, lest, in any way contrary to their intentions, a different impression might be taken from their late correspondence, I am desired to take advantage of this opportunity, the last letter they hope they may be required to submit on the subject, once more to state, in the most explicit manner, their anxious and urgent wish, that no further time be now lost, but, that the Government of India will at once decide this question, when the Committee would recommend in the strongest terms, to the shareholders the policy and propriety of immediately acceding to such decision, and of cordially uniting with the Government in establishing and promoting the prosperity of the Bank.

8. Three years have already been lost, and many persons have been exposed to the greatest anxiety how to arrange their affairs, so as to keep the funds required for the payment of their shares in constant readiness not knowing at what moment they might be called upon for such.—It is now upwards of 12 months since two accountants have been engaged whose salaries amount of Rupees 916-10-8 per mensem, and besides this expense materials to the amount of Rupees 22,000 have been lying warehoused in Bombay for Ten months past, exposed to every contingency that could damage or affect them The Committee consider it important also to state, in addition to those causes of grievance, and of the necessity of no farther postponement being if possible, permitted, that after April until October business transactions at Bombay are neither so extensive nor of that value and importance as from October to May, and hence their great urgency for the immediate opening of the Bank to give the Directors the benefit of a portion of the best business season, and so enable them to place the more advantageously a portion of that large capital which, being ordered to be paid up at once, must require time for its profitable employment.

9. Every thing is now in the hands of the Government and the Committee trust that His Honor in Council will support their earnest entreaties, and so submit the matter for the final disposal of the Government of India, as shall insure the establishment of the Bank not later than the 1st of January next.

I have the honor to be, Sir
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. W. CARGILL, *Secretary.*

Bombay, 22d Oct. 1839.

True Copies,
(Signed) W. W. CARGILL, *Secretary.*

Bombay, 5th Dec. 1839.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 7th Capt. M. Willoughby, Artillery from Malcolm Pait.
Do. do. Surgeon Frith, N. V. Battn. from Dapoolie.
Do. do. Major J. S. Wyllie, 29th Regt. N. I. from Jaulnah.
Do. do. Lieut. Stoddert, Engineers from Nassick.
Do. do. Captain Westley, N. V. Battn. from Mhableshewar Hills.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8th Lieut. Graves, 3d Lt. Cavalry to Deckan.
Do. do. Lieut. Morris, Bhicel Corps to Khandesh.
Do. do. Surgeon W. Purnell, Staff to Guzeerat.
Do. 9th Lieut. Reeves, 3rd Lt. Cavalry to Deesa.
Do. do. Sergt. Major A. Dunlop, 11th Regt N. I.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 8th. Barque Herculean, J. Grindale, Master from Tuticorin 11 November.

Passengers.—Mr. Hunter, Mr. Gibb. Merchant, Mr. Lambe Merchant.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8th Ship Heywood, J. Jones, Master to Liverpool.
Passengers.—Lieut. Seppings, Master Seppings, Master Blackwell.
Do. do. Ship Isabella, James Sexton, Master to Ceylon, and London.
Passengers.—To LONDON.—Dr. Young Howison, Mrs Howison, and 2 Children, Master Legett, and 2 Servants, 2 Invalids.
To —Ceylon 1 Native, and 2 Parsees.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer..	Superintendent I. N....	Suez.....	31st Dec.
Herefordshire.....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	London...	in Dec.
Childe Harold.....	Foster & Co.....	London...	
Malabar.....	Skinner & Co.....	London.	1st Jan.
George Canning.....	Foster & Co.....	Do.....	20th Dec.
Princess Charlotte....	Dirom C. & Co....	Liverpool.	
Virginia.....	William Nicol & Co..	Singapore.	
Drongan.....	Thos. Jefferies & Co..	Madras...	Im. desp.
Sir Collin Campbell..	Gibb Miller & Co....		
Sir Herbert Compton..	Aga M. Rahim Esq...	P. Gulph.	7th Dec
Herald.....	Ritchie Stewart & Co..		
Futtel Vuhab.....	Tyabjee & Co.....	Aden.. ..	dispatch
H. C. Steamers.	Semiramis. Atalanta. Zenobia.		
" " Brig.....	Taptee.		
" " Cutter....	Emily.		
" " "	Margaret.		
" " "	Pattimar Bhima.		
" " Ry. S....	Hastings.		

Thetis Light Vessel at the Rock Station.
H. M. Ship Wellesley.
Country Vessels.—Benares, Patamber, Savoy, Jane, Ardaseer, Samdany, Fanny, Ruby, Futtay Karim, Hydrooss, Fazal Rahimoon, Lowjee Family, Lord Castlereigh, Hannah, Agnes, Clarissa, Moulmein, Sir William Wallace, Hamido, and Herculeau.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

DELHI GAZETTE.—Nov. 27

If rumour, with her hundred tongues, forbodes coming events, we may indeed look for some of importance before our next issue, for never was town so full of reports of all kinds as Delhi has been for these two last days. The returning troops, both Bombay and Bengal, are, *on dit* ordered to stand fast for the present, with every probability of their returning to the late scene of action. The Russians and the Persians are said to be coalescing! and the latter intend to advance upon Herat &c. &c. We suspect however that the rumour has arisen from the necessary detention of the two columns at Peshawur for a short time.

By late accounts from the Army, returning to the Provinces under Sir John Keane, we find that, the Troops did not expect to resume their march from Peshawur before the 15th or 16th instant.

Sir John had sent back two guns, a squadron of Cavalry, two Companies of Sappers and Miners, and some Native Infantry, with supplies of grain, &c. These supplies were to be thrown into *Ally Musjeed* which place the *Khyburees* had threatened to retake!

The two guns and the squadron of Cavalry were not to enter the Pass, but to halt at *Jumrood* (*Futtyghur*) until the return of the Sappers, and Native Infantry, from *Ally Musjeed*.

By recent letters from *Cabul*, we learn that *Dost Mohomed* had fled to *Bhokara*, having been deserted by nearly all his adherents! Not more than fifty of his followers had accompanied him. The rest had all returned to *Cabul*

The Right Honorabble the Governor General and Suite arrived in Delhi on Saturday morning last, under the usual salute, and encamped near the Cashmere Gate The Troops composing the Delhi Brigade were drawn up to receive His Lordship, and formed a street stretching from the Durbar Tent towards the road to Cantonments, we believe in the following order:—

On the right, the Detachment of Sappers and Miners under Lieut. Laughton, with the 38th N. I. on the left, the 64th in the centre, and the 46th on the extreme left.

As Lord Auckland passed through the street each corps saluted, and the bands played the national anthem.

His Lordship and the Miss Edens were on horseback and we are happy to say are looking very well. Mr. T. Metcalfe, our respected Commissioner, attended his Lordship to his Tents, and we cordially welcome him back to the station

At 11 o'clock on Saturday, the Governor General held a levee which was most numerously attended, and in the evening, the Miss Eden's were "at home," the tents were crowded with ladies.

AGRA UKHBAR.—Nov. 28.

The returning portion of the Army of the Indus may be daily expected to re-enter the Provinces. The depots of the different Regiments are, we see, under orders to join without delay.

At Peshawar General Acourt entertained a large number of the Officers, and afforded them an opportunity of *dining* for the first time for several months. All the various Wines, and more deeply loved, we mean drank, Beers of Europe, were liberally supplied by the hospitable General.

AGRA.—Official intimation has been received by the Commissioner, that the Governor General will arrive at Agra on the 14th, some days earlier than rumour had fixed. His Lordship will remain a fortnight, whence he will proceed to Gwallier—the Contingent receiving him at the Chumbul—and from thence viâ Jhansi to Allahabad. This change from a more circuitous route was, it is said, in consequence of the heavy demand of His Lordship's Commissariat; indeed the natives say some such thing of him as was said of another great man

When he eats Famine threats
When he drinks. Neptune shrinks.

The Commissioner has, as a matter of course, proceeded to Hodul to receive him.

An Express reached the 59th at Ally Gurh while on their route to Meerutch, directing them to proceed to Meerutt without delay. This gathering of Troops in the N. W. looks like a new movement. The destination of the 33rd was similarly altered.

General Lumley and Colonel Dunlop proceed immediately to the Presidency, the latter eventually home, we believe.

The Agra Metcalfe Testimonial Committee hold a meeting this morning, to examine into the state of the Testimonial. Major Terraneau, it appears, more mindful of the present sun, than that which has set, was pushing the completion of the building with a vigour, that while it would have made it ready to receive and give a cold to Lord Auckland, for two or three evenings, would eventually ensure to it a very brief existence. This the Committee desire to prevent, and we trust they may succeed, for the falling of such a building—a likeness of which is not in India—would be a deep loss to Art and Agra.

LUCKNOW.—*(From a Correspondent.)*—About four months ago, a person by the name of Khoob Ali, who for some time had been engaged by the late Nusier-ooldeen Hyder as his English tutor, was placed in confinement by order of his Majesty, on an alledged charge of corresponding with the Padsha Begum, and her protege Moonna jan. The poor devil finding it impossible to clear himself from so serious an imputation, being narrowly watched, and strictly prohibited the use of writing materials, despaired of procuring his enlargement, when, be it recorded as an act of great disinterestedness and magnanimity, a very respectable and talented person, Moulvee Mohummud Hussein, an inhabitant of Currah, after having satisfied himself of the prisoner's innocence in *this* respect, and depending upon his Majesty's unequalled zeal to administer justice, took a *warm unbought*, and *unsolicited* interest in the situation of a fellow creature, [illegible] ble labour and perseverance, under [illegible] the prisoner's father, who is a pensi[illegible] Company's service, presented a pe[illegible] which has caused a reference to the [illegible] for investigation and inquiry, and is ultimately likely to accomplish the object, for which it was undertaken. Such an extraordinary instance of generous and noble feeling, is of itself a sufficient recommendation and passport to honorable employment, which no one better than so *enlightened, wise* and *liberal* a prince as King Mohummud Ali, can duly appreciate and amply reward.

GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL.—Nov. 30.

SIR JOHN KEANE'S COLUMN,—The following letter from Peshawur containing the latest intelligeuee, will be read with much interest.

"*Camp, Peshawur, 13th November.*

"We arrived here on the 8th Instant, and have to remain, while a part of our Force escort grain, &c, to Ali Musjid, a fort situated one day's much in the Khyber Pass, from the Peshawur end of it. Peshawur is a large town, which, with the Province, is under an Italian named Aritabile, a fine portly looking man. The day the 1st column came in, he gave a dinner to the Officers of it: and did the same to those of the 2nd column, on its arrival. Sweetmeats were also distributed to the Troops. If one may judge from the number of gibbets (I counted ten or twelve while passing through a part of the Town), he must be endeavouring to civilize this part of the world. One thing is remarkable, that the inhabitants are unarmed. The valley appears to be an extensive one, richly cultivated, and well watered At each end, and at each stage of the Pass, there are troops; all Lahoreans, excepting those at Ali Musjid. We fell in with two or three hundred Khyberians the last day's march in the Pass, and cleared the hills of them. None of our men were hurt; but, it is said, some of the Khyberians fell from our fire. We have Hyder Ali Khan and Hadji Khan Khankur in charge. The 1st column expect to leave this on the 15th, and the 2nd column on the 16th.

"P. S.—We are ordered back into the Pass tomorrow morning. Our party have returned, having got thrashed by the Khyberians on their way back; and, it is said, lost their camels. We are to take ten days' provisions."

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—Nov. 26.

We understand, that Sir Willoughby Cotton returns to Cabul, to take Command of the Forces in Affghanistan. There are two versions of the cause of the gallant General's retrogade movement. One of which is that Dost Mahommed, has formed such powerful alliances at Balk and Bokhara as to require a strong force to keep him in check and prevent any attempts he may make to recover his lost kingdom.

The other version is, the disapprobation evinced by the Governor-General at the late arrangements, which formed Cabul and Candahar into two separate commands; they will now remain as Brigadier's appointments under the general command of Sir Willoughby Cotton.

Our readers will observe that the next Steamer for Bombay is timed for the 31st proximo. We have no reason on this side of India to regret that arrangement, because unless some extraordinary accident happens, it must give us full time to reply to the letters of the October Mail; but we cannot forget, that as one excuse for leaving our mails behind, we were informed on one occasion, that the starting of the steamer could not be deferred beyond the 28th of the month, or the packets would be too late for the steamer at Alexandria. The same arrangements continue, but now it is found convenient at Bombay to defer starting the next steamer till the 31st. We need scarcely tell our readers why. Putting off the departure of the December packet till the 31st, is sure to give our Bombay friends time to answer the letters of the *November* mail by the same packet that carries our replies to that of October! To this month's start of us we must always submit while the communication is limited to Bombay.

We have received advices from Bameean up to the 21st of October. Dost Mahomet seems to be in a more miserable plight than ever. No news of any consequence has come to hand, but, as usual, plenty of rumours. We present the following extracts:—

"The accounts which we continue to receive of the unfortunate Dost, represent him to be in very distressed circumstances, as his funds are on the decline. Several of his men passed through this lately on their return to Cabul. They were provided with their several discharges under the Dost's seal. Letters from others of his soldiers, from their friends in Cabul, have been intercepted here; they contained no objectionable matter; they spoke of the Dost and his party being perfectly *lêchar*. There are some rumours afloat, that the King of Bokhara has united the ex-chief (but not in a *friendly* way,) or rather that he has *ordered* him to be *sent* on, from Kooloom to Bokhara. We have had no snow since the 15th, but the nights are bitterly cold; so are the mornings. Grain and forage come in very slowly. The Artillery and part of the Goorka corps have gone into quarters; the former are erecting stables for their horses.—*Nov.* 27.

We announced in our editorial column, on Monday, that Sir Jasper Nicolls would, on that day, be sworn into his high offices of Commander-in-Chief and Member of the Supreme Council of India; but we have been informed since, that in consequence of the wording of the Commission from the Court of Directors, and from the Horse-Guards, Sir Jasper can only take his seat on the embarkation of Sir Henry Fane from Bombay. We understand also, that Sir Henry does not propose to retire before the end of December. If these rumours be correct, we must confess we are of opinion the people of India are very "ill-used gentlemen." They are blessed virtually, with two Commanders-in-Chief on paper, but cannot boast of one in reality. We are not disposed, after the fashion of some of our cotemporaries, to upset the butter-boat over the back of the "coming guest," or "to d—m the going one;" but in sober seriousness, we enter our protest against the continuance of two non-effective, and most lustily sing—

"How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away."

As it is, military affairs of deep moment are at a dead lock, and it is impossible to estimate the disastrous consequences to the best interests of the country, from such a state of things. The evil is not merely limited to Bengal. If a Commander-in-Chief be necessary at Madras at all, he ought to be there, and not here. And yet, if Sir Henry Fane *can* keep the high offices we have named in his vice-like grasp, until January, we shall have before us the interesting spectacle of a Madras Commander-in-Chief cooling his heels in Fort William, incapable of taking a single step in furtherance of the great objects passing or expected to pass in the political world, for three or four months. The blame of such an anomaly must rest with Sir Henry Fane. We take it to have been his duty, to have resigned on hearing of Sir Jasper Nicoll's appointment—the more especially, as he has for the last twelve months, been positively *dead* as to the military and civil duties, for the discharge of which, he receives such magnificent remuneration.—*Ibid.*

Since writing the above we have been informed, that Sir Jasper Nicolls would have been sworn in on Monday, but that he desired to postpone Assuming Office, until he should receive an answer from Sir Henry Fane to a letter he wrote to him, enclosing a copy of Her Majesty's Commission. This mark of delicacy and disinterestedness exhibits strongly the character of the new Commander-in-Chief.—*Ibid.*

The following, which we have just received, in a Caubul letter, is a true and correct list of Shah Soojah's force. We present it to our readers, as many erroneous lists have been printed, by ourselves, as well as by others, and the subjoined is strictly to be relied upon. This document is accompanied by a "distribution list of the army of occupation," which we append to the former.

Staff—Head Quarters, Caubul.—Major Genl. Simpson Commanding; [illegible] A. D. C.; Captain Thom[illegible] Major; Captain John[illegible]; Captain Lawrence, 2d [illegible]t. Comy. Candahar; L[illegible] Milne, ditto, Bamian; [illegible] *Artillery, Head Quarters*—[illegible]derson, Commandant; Lieut. [illegible] 1st Troop, Shawl; Lieut. F. Turner, 2d Troop Candahar; 2d Lieut Hawkins, Adjutant.

Garrison Artillery.—Captain Backhouse, Comg. Arty., Ghuzni, (organising a Mountain Train); 2d Lieut. Ch. Green.

1st Regt Cavalry Cabul.—Capt. Christie, Commanding; Lieut. P. Nicolson, Adjutant; Lieut. Crawford, 3d Bombay N. I.

2d Reg. Horse Candahar.—Captain Anderson, Commanding, (on leave); Lieut Walker, (4th Locals,) in charge: Lieut. Le Geyt, (1st Bombay L. C.) Adjutant; Lieut. Gaussen 42d.

1st Regt Infantry, Shawl.—Capt. Bean, Commanding, (Offg. Political Agent, Shawl); Capt. Griffin, 24th, in charge; Lieut. Codrington, Adjutant, (Comg. Provisional Battalion, Shikarpoor); Lt. Travers, 23d Bombay N. I.

2d Regt. Infantry Candahar.—Capt. Macan, Commanding, Lieut. Hoppe, Adjutant; Ensign Podmore, Bombay N. I.

3d Regt. Infantry Cabul.—Capt. Craigie, Commanding; Lieut. MacKean, Adjutant, Lieut. McDonald, 19th Bombay N.I.

4th Regt Infantry, Bamian, (Light Infy.)—Brevet Captain V. E. Hay. European Regiment, Commanding, Ensign Connolly, Adjutant, (on detached duty); Lieut. Bradfoot, European Regiment, Acting Adjutant; Lieut. Golding, 35th N. I.

5th Regt. Infantry, Candahar.—Captain Woodburn, Commanding; Lieut, Spence, Adjutant,

Provisional Battalion Shikarpoor,—Lieut, Cordington, 1st Regt. Infantry, Commanding; Lieut. Travers, 1st Regt. Infantry doing duty.

Medical Department,—Surgeon Forsyth, Head Quarters; Assist. Surgeon Baddeley, Candahar; Assis. Surgeon McKinnon, Bamian, Assist. Surgeon Rae, (with 5th Regiment.)

Local Corps &c.—2d Lieut. R. Warburton, Commanding the King's Guns; Lieut. Sturt, Engineer to H. M. Shah Shoojah; Capt. Tayler, European Regiment, Lieut. Trevor, 3rd Light Cavalry, Pay Masters and Mustering Officers to the Afghan Mounted Levies.

Lieut. Maule, Arty, Comg. Khelistani and Afghan Levies.

1st Local Corps of Infantry—Capt. H. P. Burn, 1st N. I.) Commanding; Lieut. Hillersdon, 53d N. I., Adjutant; Lieut. Culfield, 68th N. I.

2d Local Corps of Infantry at Ali Musjid.—Capt. Ferris, 20th N. I., Commanding; Lieut. Dowson, 5th, Adjutant.

The King's Guards.—Capt. Nash, Commanding.

DISTRIBUTION LIST OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION AND H. M. FORCES.

Cabul.—H. M. 13th Light Infantry: Wing 48th N. I.

Bamian—4th Troop, 3rd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery 4th Regt. Light Infantry, H. M. S. S. P.

Jullalabad,—2d Light Cavalry; No. 6 Light Field Battery; 4th Brigade Infantry; Wing 48th N. I.; Detachment 1st Local Horse; 1st Regt. Cavalry. S. S. F.; 3d Regt. Infantry, S. S. F.

Candahar.—43rd Native Infantry; 2d Troop Horse Artillery, S. S. F.; 2d Cavalry, S S. F.; Infantry, S S F.; 5th Infantry, S. S. F.

Shawl.—31st Native Infantry; 42d Native Infantry; 1st Troop Horse Artillery, S. S. F.; 1st Infantry, S. S. F,

Ghuzne.—16th Native Infantry. *Nov* 28

CALCUTTA COURIER. Nov 26.

The following is this day issued in an Extra Gazettee:

FORT WILLIAM,

Financial Department, the 27th November 1839.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium have been authorized to make advances of Cash to Merchants on Bills of Exchange secured by consignments of Goods at the reduced rate of 2s. 1d. per Company's Rupee, until further orders. In all other respects the terms and conditions of these advances are to be the same as advertised under dates the 2d May and 19th November 1838.

By Order of the Hon'ble the President in Council,
H. T. PRINSEP,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ENGLISHMAN.—Nov. 27.

A correspondent at Cawnpore asks us, with reference to what has been said about the formal trial of Beloochees before punishment,—what course the Duke of Wellington was wont to pursue towards the Bheels who molested his camp during the early part of the Mahratta campaign.

We cannot readily turn to any passage in the history of the time shewing what the Duke actually *did*, but we can quote a passage from his Dispatches shewing, what he thought *should* be done with plunderers—and we suspect it is to this that our correspondent must refer. In his letter to Colonel Murray, dated 1st April, 1834, the Duke says:—

'However, I think that Bheels, and people of that description whose profession is plunder, and who come armed into the camp for that purpose, ought not to be considered and treated as common robbers. They are public enemies and rebels against all authority, and I recommended that when one of them is caught in the camp whether it be situated in the Company's territories, or in those of the Rajah, he may be shot by the nearest rear guard, if he should be taken in the act of robbery. If something of this kind be not done, the robberies and outrages of the Bheels will reduce the troops to the greatest distress."

BALL ON BOARD THE GOLCONDA.

(From a Correspondent.)

The gaieties of the season have already, it appears, commenced with great spirit: In addition to the concert on Tuesday night there was a grand ball given on board the *Golconda*—About 9 o'clock blue lights were hoisted at each yard arm, and dancing commenced. The decks had been cleared for action—guns, ropes, capstan, boats, and all the tarrry paraphernalia of a ship had been removed out of the way of the silks and satins, and the vessel was transformed as if by enchantment into a spacious and beatifully decorated saloon. The whole of the space from the taffrail to the forecastle was covered in and lined with flags of all colors and nations which produced a very novel and agreeable effect. This immense mass of party coloured drapery was relieved by festoons and garlands of leaves and flowers, very tastefully arranged, and illuminated with a great number of chandeliers and lamps, much to the astonishment of the land-lubbers, none of whom, it is certain, every witnessed a more splendid display on board-ship. The coup d'œil from the poop, when, the company were threading the mazes of the dance, was very imposing, for the decks were graced with a numerous assemblage of the lovely sex, whose sparkling eyes and smiling faces gave anadditional lustre to the picturesque scene.

Some hundred hearts beat happily, and when music arose with its voluptuous swell, fond lips spoke love to hearts which sighed again, and all went merry as a marriage bell.

There were at one time ten sets of quadrilles formed, and when a re-inforcement arrived from the Concert, there must have been some three hundred happy souls on board, and yet there was 'ample room and verge enough.' The party sat down to a very good supper about one o'clock, after which and a few toasts briefly but pithily given, the dancing was resumed and kept up with unabated spirit till half past four, when the company departed with much food for their morning dreams, and many pleasant things to remember. You may grumble at the Bombay steamers, but commend me to the Bombay ships for dancing, and the *Golconda* in particular.—*November* 28.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.—Nov. 26.

CRUEL CASE OF HOMICIDE.—We purposely give an editorial place to the following, believing it is most important at this time, when every thing connected with the Mofussil Police should be made prominently known:—

"Monghyr, 19th Nov. 1839.—A most cruel homicide has recently been committed in this station, which in point of barbarity exceeds all horible deeds of the kind, perpetrated too, as it has been in cold blood, by no less a personage than the Daroga of the thannah. The circumstances in a detailed form, would be too shocking to appear in a public journal; but as it is the duty of a journalist to record and expose the abuse of power wherever it exists, it becomes absolutely necessary to relate the facts, and omit the more gross and disgusting parts of the story. It appears that a Zumeendar was robbed about the 8th or 9th instant, of some trifling property. This man had come to reside in the neighbourhood; and having suspected a dhanook of the village, declared his suspicions to the Darogah of the Monghyr thannah, on which, the dhanook was arrested, and in order to elicit the truth, the Darogah and his peons beat the man, or threatened to do so: but he, with a mind to escape the chastisement and ill-treatment which awaited him, said, that he had given the property to his younger brother, and desired him to conceal them. The Darogah and his gang immediately repaired to the house of the latter, who being charged with having concealed the stolen property, denied every knowledge of it. This so incensed the Darogah, that he vowed vengeance on the elder; both the brothers were accordingly ordered to be taken to the thannah—the younger was in custody outside and the Daroga took the elder into a room bolted the door, and commenced torturing him in various diabolical ways, which ultimately proved fatal. The poor man's cries were long and loud; his screams were heard by many residing some distance from the spot. His last words were addressed to his poor trembling brother exclaiming that he was dying from the ill-treatment and torture he was then undergoing. He expired, an hour after uttering the above sentence. The Darogah had almost succeeded in his attempt of concealing the murder; for he instantly bribed the younger brother with ten rupees, and desired him to say that the de[illegible]

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had died from an attack of cholera, and to make immediate preparations to burn the corpse, he sent for the parents of the deceased, giving them also, one hundred rupees to allow the matter to be buried in oblivion. By all accounts it seems, that the relations had quietly acquiesced to wink at the concealment. Such unfeeling and unnatural conduct on their part, must be either imputed to their extreme love of money, or to the fear of involving themselves into greater difficulties and troubles, by instituting a suit against the Darogah. However the body was taken down to the river side in charge of some confidential peons and the relatives of the deceased; and there reduced to ashes. Providentially, information reached the Magistrate's ears, though it did not come officially. He did not treat it as an idle or bazar report, but promptly adopted every means to sift the matter, till the whole truth was made apparent as the noon day sun. It is to be hoped that the culprit will not escape the punishment, he so justly merits.

The above atrocious case will no doubt, be noticed by our worthy superintendent of Police, Mr. Smith, and prove another blow to the present Police system. It is almost superfluous to say that these things most loudly call for reformation in our Mofussil Police; for instance, had the above homicide been committed at some distance from the seat of justice, in all probability, the circumstance would never have come to light. Alas! it is to be feared that many such monstrous deeds have escaped detection. May the reforms which Government have in contemplation speedily take place, is the earnest prayer of every honest man.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.---Nov. 29.

BANGALORE.—The 13th Dragoons are under orders to hold themselves in readiness to march, on being furnished with a Route &c. The Wing of the Regiment returning from Field Service were to reach Bangalore on the 27th. The Horse Artillery will be also in about the 1st December. The 13th are to leave their horses under charge of an Officer, and a Detail from the 4th Cavalry, and additional Horsekeepers are to be entertained until the arrival of the 15th Hussars shall render this expence no longer necessary.

KURNOOL.—A Correspondent at Kurnool informs us that the strength of the Troops there Stationed, is, as follows:—

A Detachment of Artillery with one Brigade of 6 Pounders.

A Troop of the 7th Cavalry.

Head Quarters, and three Companies of Sappers and Miners.

Two Companies of H. M.'s 39th Foot.

The 16th Native Infantry.

Three Companies of the 39th Native Infantry. The remaining Companies being at Nundiaul and on route from Bellary.

MAJOR GENERAL WELSH.—The name of Major General Welsh is so intimately associated with some of the most glorious actions recorded in the annals of the Madras Army, that it must indeed be matter of astonishment to every one acquainted with Indian History for the last half Century to observe, that whilst the blushing honours of the Bath have been bestowed on others with unsparing hand, the manly breast of this noble old Soldier, shame to those whose duty it was to bring his distinguished services to notice, still remains undecorated. It is not yet however too late for a generous Government to perform an act of tardy justice to one of the most meritorious Officers that ever served them; an Officer, who has filled almost every Staff situation up to the highest, from which he is now about to retire, during a period embracing nearly half a century, with advantage to the Government and honor to himself; an Officer whose services in a long series of severe Campaigns to the Southward, in the Mahratta War under the Duke of Wellington, and lastly the crowning act of whose glory, must be considered to have fully entitled him to such Honorary distinction. We allude to the storming of the forfeited Lines of Arambooly, a service which General [then Major] Welsh both *projected* and *performed*; a service, in the achievement whereof, he displayed no less personal valour than he had previously exhibited a clear and bold military judgment in its projection, opposed, it is said, to the opinion of the Officer Commanding the Southern Field Force. It would however, be presumptuous in ourself to suppose that aught emanating from our feeble pen, could tend to bring such services as those which have distinguished the career of Major General Welsh, more prominently before his comrades, than the records of Government have already done. We should however be ill performing our duty as a Military Journalist, were we to omit our earnest endeavours, respectfully to attract the attention of Lord Elphinstone and the distinguished Officer at the head of the Army, to the services of Major General Welsh, which were by the local authorities of the day so fully acknowledged, although their successors when the opportunity subsequently offered, forgot those acknowledged services, to requite.

CIVIL AND MILITARY RUMOURS.—In the absence of any thing in the shape of news, we offer the following rumours at present floating about the Presidency, viz. That the Salaries of Collectors and Principal Collectors are to be reduced. That Major Montgomerie is to officiate in the Gunpowder Department during the absence of Captain Taylor. That Colonel Steel C. B. is to be permanently appointed to a high Civil situation, and Capt. Cramer be confirmed in the Secretariat; whilst another report gives out that this Officer is to succeed as Judge Advocate General of the Army. We are however slightly sceptical on the subject of the latter, as we happen to know that nothing was actually settled anent the Judge Advocate Generalship subsequent to its reported disposal, as aforesaid.

MADRAS HERALD.—Nov. 30.

We observe by the *Fort St. George Gazette*. of last night that the 13th Dragoons are ordered from Bangalore to the Presidency, preparatory to their embarkation for Europe.

The hurricane, some account of which we recorded in our last, appears to have taken a rather extensive sweep, as intelligence has been received of its visiting, at about the same time, not only Coringa, but also Samulcottah, Rajahmundry, Cocanada and Vizagapatam. As regards the loss of human life Coringa appears to have been the spot selected for the most awful demonstration of Almighty power. We gave in our column of local extracts particulars of the storm at Samulcottah. The subjoined is further intelligence, respecting the calamity at Coringa.

"It commenced at one o'clock that very day to blow a gale, when the sea commenced rising, and we saw that the foot of our steps was covered with water and the country round a regular river; and at 8 P. M. we saw that we could do nothing, not even run, as we were surrounded with water 5 feet deep. At that time, the house was crowded with human beings from all quarters, and the shrieks from their children and themselves were horrible in the extreme. We then thought, as the water was gaining fast, to make a kind of place on the beams and roof of the house. We lashed a cot accordingly and put Mrs. G * * * and two or three other ladies with their children, besides several natives, on the top of the cot. We, the men, stopped below to secure the property and prevent the sea rushing in through the door, as it was then coming in very strong, but it was of no avail. We put such boxes as we could lay our hands upon, on the dining table, and then mounted the roof, as the water was then up to the middle throughout all the house; and by 12 o'clock at night, the water came up almost as high as the hall door. It was then time to give up all hopes of saving ourselves; as the sea was making a complete breach into the house, carrying away every thing before it, assisted by the wind which then blew great guns; the roof of the house giving way like wax before the sun, the whole of us on the beams in solemn payer, &c. The people on the tables and chairs were raising the most horrid shrieks as each was trying to save another that they saw drowning before them. There were we trembling and waiting with patience for our fate which every moment we expected to share as the rest, the wind and weather not in the least abating in force. As I sat my dearest C— on a single rafter expecting my death, could God only have allowed that you, and my beloved mother, sister, and brothers should have known my thoughts, I would have died with content, but as it was, I prayed earnestly for help from the merciful hand of the Almighty, that he would allow me to see or hear from my parents, that I might peaceably go to where I was doomed, when I heard a cry that the water was abating fast, when, with my hands lifted up to heaven, I tried to pray, but could not as my limbs were benumbed, and I was unable to open my mouth. I sat in the same posture, looking out for day break. [illegible] of the house were blown off. Before this, Captain G.'s room had fallen in, as also the verandah. Not a soul was able to move on the beams and poor Mrs. G. as much as she could do to see the water abating, was a relief to her heart. The wind had not ceased but was blowing from the S. E. and at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning it abated in force. At day light, the looked for hour we got a rope fastened to the beams, and by that means got every one down from on top. To relate the ravages done to the country round, I am unable, as it baffles all discription. There were dead bodies floating on all sides and houses taken up by the foundation, ships taken high and dry into the country, some of them dashed to pieces. Cattle of all descriptions floating. Not a foot were you able to place, but that you trampled on a dead body. It was indeed heart rending to see the place, but as it is, thanks be to God, we are saved to tell the tale, only destitute. Captain G. has only a suit of clothes on his back, and Mrs. G. no better, all having been washed away. Nothing to eat but plain rice, and that damaged. No house to shelter ourselves, no chair to sit upon, nor a table to use. Not a particle of any thing have we left but ourselves. All the clothes my dear mother had the kindness to make me, are gone."

The *Hanuvshaw* is high and dry with the loss of her mainmast. Not a side can you turn your head, but destruction is before you. All that escaped from death were those that got on top of the houses. Some were buried under the rains.

P. S.—No water procurable fit for drinking, the sea water having spoilt all. The highest rise of the water was 12 feet in Coringa."—*Ibid.*

We have accounts from Moulmein to the 30th ultimo. Every thing was perfectly quiet at that date, nor were there any indications of a hostile movement by the Burmese. The Woon-duck of Rangoon still held his situation.—*Ibid.*

The *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 7th Sept. contains the following short, but satisfactory, sentence. Our military readers will no doubt peruse it with pleasurable interest.

"BURMESE PRIZE MONEY,---Steps are taking for the immediate payment of the claims."—*Ibid.*

CEYLON HERALD,---Nov. 22.

We have much gratification in learning from a notice which has been sent to us for publication and which appears in our Columns of this day, that the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras will hold an Ordination in St. Peter's Church on Saturday the 30th instant.

On this most solemn and interesting occasion, we understand that the Rev. Messrs. Ondaatje and Arndt now in Deacons orders will be admitted into the order of Priesthood. We are not aware as yet whether any other candidates will be presented for ordination, on the same occasion.

The Ship *Ann*, Captain Murray, sails this evening in prosecution of her voyage to England.

The Barque *Europe*, Captain Foster, arrived at Galle on the 18th instant.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

We have heard an opinion expressed in some quarters, that the China question will excite little interest at Home. We are of a very different opinion, for when the deficiency in the public revenue is felt, and the price of tea advances 100 per cent. or more, considering that the consumers are millions, we are convinced that the whole kingdom will be excited by the state of affairs in China; and that that will be one of the questions most earnestly discussed in Parliament and by the Press. The journalists, aware of their own ignorance on the subject, would be glad enough to eschew it; but they will not be permitted: the popular feeling will force it upon their attention. We perceive already that the question has been discussed in some of the journals; and the views expressed on them seem to be little influenced by party politics. The *Times*, for example, is opposed to the Opium speculators. The *Atlas*, a Whig, and the *Spectator*, a Radical journal, decry the opposition to the Opium Trade as sheer cant; and breath nothing but defiance. A Liverpool Tory paper takes the same view of the question, and is all for the argument of compulsion with the Chinese. The next mails will bring us discussions founded on Captain Elliot's official despatch, which will put the London journalists in possession of all the important facts relative to the surrender of the Opium. We have already expressed an opinion that the popular feeling will be against indemnication; and we have little doubt that petitions will be presented to Parliament to put down the trade by Act of Parliament. Before Parliament can be assembled, however, Ministers will have felt the necessity of doing something we apprehend, to restore matters to their originial position in China. If they are disposed to support Captain Elliott, they will of course perceive that they must do so at the mouth of the cannon; but we think it most likely that they will send out an Ambasador to endeavour to negotiate a treaty on the basis of the abandonment of the Opium trade. We of course suppose that this measure will be resorted to before the intelligence of the last events known here can reach England: *after* they are known, the Ministry will never dream of an Embassy. It is quite clear that they must support the measure of not surrendering the men, for that is done in obedience to their own instructions and the Act of Parliament; and therefore knowing the character of the Chinese, they will of course perceive that in the actual crisis negociation is no longer practicable; they may adopt the alternative of withdrawing from China, and depending for their teas on the Americans or the junks coming to Singapore; but they cannot authorize the surrender of the rioters at Hong-kong. If they should act with the promptness we have supposed, and send out an Ambassador, it is not impossible that his Excellency may find us already at war with the Chinese; but it is quite certain that he will not be permitted to land, and that his life would be in danger if he did. He will have to retire then, and await the measures to which the present desperate condition of affairs must give rise. The intelligence last received would reach England about the middle of January. It seems to us that we have no alternative now but to resort to hostilities or retire from China; for giving up our fellow subjects to be murdered appears to us to be quite out of the question; while the Chinese have never been known to recede from a demand except when they were made to dread the consequence of attempting to enforce it.

We have been informed, from an authentic source, that Capt. Elliott has applied to the Singapore authorities for troops, and that a reference has been made by them on the subject to the Supreme Government here. We shall, very likely, in the course of the day, hear something further on the subject.—*Nov.* 27.

The Chinese Government appears to present as hostile a front to us as ever—Gladly seizing as a pretext the murder of the Chinese in the late affray between some of our seamen and some villagers, they are determined to withold every accommodation from and offer every indignity to our nation.—Our shipping is not to be supplied with provisions, no Chinese are allowed to wait as servants on foreigners, and as a finale a large force is on the march to Macao!—We sincerely trust there is some truth in the report of an expedition to China being in agitation at home—nothing but the *ultima ratio regum* can ever bring these supercilious and vindictive people to a sense of reason and moderation. They *insist* upon having an Englishman given up to them as a victim for the Chinese villager---and that too, after a large sum of money has been given to the relations of the deceased who seemed satisfied with the compensation.---All the English at Macao are likely to be compelled to seek refuge on board the shipping in harbour.---Capt. Elliott's first Court of Oyer and Terminer has been held *on board Ship.---Ceylon Herald, Nov.* 22.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 10TH DECEMBER, 1839.

Arrival, 8th D[illegible]ember.—Ship *Herculean* J. Grindale, Maste[illegible]uticarene, 24th Nov

Passeng[illegible], Mr. Gibb, Mr. Lambe, Merchants

THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR will hold a *Durbar* in the Town Hall on Wednesday next the 11th Instant at 12 o'clock.

The Governor will be happy to receive Gentlemen at Breakfast, on Saturday the 14th Instant, at 9 o'clock, and on every succeeding Saturday at Parell, until further notice.—Gentlemen intending to be present will have the goodness to send their names to the Town Major's Office or to the A. D. C. in waiting by 4 o'clock on the preceding day.

All persons desirous of having an audience with the Hon'ble the Governor, at other times, will be pleased to communicate their wish, to the Private Secretary, stating the subject of their business, either to him or in a sealed note addressed to the Governor, when an hour will be appointed for their reception.

R. BROWN,—*Offg. Private Secy.*

Parell, 9th Dec., 1839.

THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR will hold a *Levee* at the Town Hall on Wednesday next the 11th Instant at 11 o'clock

The Native Officers will be introduced by their respective Commanding Officers.

J. R. CARNAC,—*Mily. Secy. to Govt.*

Parell, 9th December, 1839.

LADY RIVETT CARNAC will have much pleasure in receiving visitors on every Friday Morning from 11 till 2 o'clock.

W. F. CURTIS *A. D. C.*

Parell 9th December, 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor, Lady Carnac and Family attended Divine Service on Sunday morning at the Cathedral. The Service was read in the most beautiful and impressive manner by the Senior Chaplain. The Lord Bishop preached. We were rejoiceed to see the Governor looking so well, and apparently in the enjoyment of such excellent health.

More work still for the gallant army of the Indus on its homeward return, at least so it would appear by the latest advices from the Camp at Peshawur which we glean from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 27th November.

Camp, Peshawur, 13th November, 1839.

"A dispatch has been received from Mr. Macnaghten, saying that Burnes has got positive information of the Russians having advanced upon Khiva upon the Caspian sea with 50 Battalions, that they have demanded a passage through Bokhara, and also required that Colonel Stoddart should be delivered over to them by the King of that country. That a large Russian Army is collecting at Orenburgh on the river Oural, and that the messenger who brought this intelligence came in 31 days. In consequence of which Mr. M. had thought proper to send off an express to halt the whole of the Bombay Troops, and I dare say would have done the same to us, but did not like interfering with the C. C's. escort. In addition to this, news has just arrived of the defeat of the party sent back in charge of supplies to Ally Musjeed, with the loss of 500 of our Camels carried off by the Khyburees. It seems that the Khyburees whom we knew had assembled in large numbers to attack us when marching through, were afraid to do so, and had separated when we got out, and returned to their homes, that they knew nothing of the supplies going back to the fort, till they were almost all delivered, in consequence of which they collected themselves in a very strong body, and waited the return of the party and then attacked them in the strongest part, wounding a number of Sepoys and driving off 500 Camels; out of the 250 the Lancers sent, only 12 have returned to us, the party consisted of two Guns H. A., one Squadron 3d Light Cavalry, 2 Companies Sappers and Miners, and the remainder of the Infantry under Captain Farmer, besides 700 Sikhs, the latter commenced running from the very first."

POSTSCRIPT,—27TH NOVEMBER, 11 A. M.

Our latest accounts this moment received from *Peshawur*, are dated the 15th instant. The Army was still encamped there. The troops that had been sent back with supplies to *Ally Musjeed*, had been attacked, on their way back to the Camp at *Peshawur*, by the *Khyburees*, in the Pass, and several of our Sepoys had been killed and wounded—and 400 of the Government Camels captured, by the *Khyburees*.

A strong Detachment, consisting of 70 European and 230 Native Troops, had been sent on the 14th instant, from Sir John's Camp, under the command of Captain Prole, to clear the Pass, and keep possession of *Ally Musjeed*, until the arrival there of the 37th and 48th Regiments Native Infantry, under the command of Colonel Wheeler; after which Captain Prole's Detachment was to return to Peshawur—and it was supposed the Army would then resume its march toward the Provinces.

One letter mentions that the *Khyburees*, rushed down from their heights, *knife in hand* upon our troops, and that some *Siekh* Sepoys, about 1,500 in number, at once fled, and so set a bad example to our own Sepoys, some of whom, we regret to say, followed that bad example—Much private baggage was lost upon this unfortunate occasion.

It was generally supposed that Sir John would cause this "untoward event" to be fully investigated."

We hope the Governor will celebrate the Capture of Khelat in the same manner as he did that of Ghiznee. Christmas—merry Christmas—is approaching, the season of gaiety and general thanksgiving, and nothing could be more appropriate than a splendid festival in honor of the gallant heroes who are now toiling through an enemy's country, and when we are sure all hearts would respond to the cry of "God speed them."

The Mail and Despatches which went by H. M. Brig *Algerine* in charge of Lieut. Ogilvie, Flag Lieutenant to the late Naval Commander in Chief, are expected to reach England at least a fortnight before the packet on the 31st Instant, and as even a day, at this particular juncture, is of the greatest consequence, it was very fortunate that the Brig was immediately available for the Service.

We understand that Government has determined upon the erection of a Foundry on a large scale in the Dock yard, but we hardly think due reflection has been given to the injury that such a building, however useful, will inflict upon the surrounding and immediately contiguous property, which is of the most valuable description.—We allude particularly to the present Court House, the Houses adjoining it, the whole of Dady's Buildings and many of the Houses in Rampart Row.—If the present plan is persisted in the Government will lay itself open to innumerable actions for nuisance and deterioration of property, damages upon all of which we should think must follow as a matter of course. We cannot but think also that great danger is involved in having a Foundry within the Dock yard, or any where in fact within the Fort walls.

We redeem the pledge given in our last number by republishing the papers produced at the late Bank meeting,—which will doubtless prove interesting to the great body of our Readers.—It is impossible now to hope that the Bank will be able to commence business on the 1st of January.

It is generally thought that a Successor to the late lamented Admiral will come out overland, and hoist his Flag *ad interim* on board H. M. Ship Wellesley, leaving the Ship that may be commissioned for him in England to follow him round the Cape. It may interest our readers to know who is now the Senior Naval Officer, and we therefore annex the following list of the Post Captains attached to the East India Squadron with the dates of their Post Commissions:—

Captain Sir James	J. G. Bremer Kt. K.C.H. in Command of the *Alligator*, 26 Guns	7th June 1814
" Right Hon'ble Lord	H. J. S. Churchill Do. *Druid* 44 Do.	4th Aug 1826
" Henry	Smith, Do. *Volage*, 28 Do.	8th Sept. 1829
" C. R.	Drinkwater Bethune, Do. *Conway* 28 Guns	22d July 1830
" Joseph	Nias, Do. *Herald*, 28 Do.	8th July 1835
" Thomas	Maitland, Do. *Wellesley*, 74 Do.	10th Janry. 1837

We have been favoured by Government with a copy of certain official papers connected with the improved cultivation of Cotton, printed in Calcutta and reprinted here at the Government Gazette Press, for which we beg to return our best thanks. As the subject treated upon in these papers, is one of paramount importance to the commercial prosperity of this Presidency, we shall give the whole of them a place in the Columns of our Paper. The Minute by Lord Auckland is a document of the highest interest. In his opening paragraph he thus expresses himself as to the capital and enterprize hitherto employed here in the Opium Trade, and we cordially reiterate the hope conveyed by him, that they may be advantageously applied in future, to the amelioration of the Cotton produce of this Presidency:—

"All the value of success in introducing in India a better produce of Cotton, suited for the immense manufactures of England, is fully appreciated by me, and it is fitting that, renewed and special exertions being again directed to the prosecution of this national object, our measures in furtherance of them should be well considered, and be as complete and effectual as circumstances will admit. We are simultaneously labouring, with fair hopes, to secure the establishment of a profitable Tea culture in India, and it will be one fortunate consequence of the state of our Chinese relations if, in respect to the production for the European market of two such valuable articles as Tea and Cotton, it should give, as seems probable, an active stimulus to the agriculture and commerce of this Country. In no other channel can the capital and enterprize which have at Bombay been heretofore employed on the Trade in Opium, be now turned with better prospect of advantage than to the amelioration of the Cotton produce of that Presidency, which already commands some partial sale among the English manufacturers, and affords a very promising encouragement to further persevering experiments."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

James Matheson, Esq., Canton merchant, has purchased the estate of Achany, in Sutherland, his native country, at the sum of £16,050.---*Courier*.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.---This work now approaches completion, and people naturally ask what is to be its future destiny! That it will pay no one ever conceives, and that it is of any great utility is equally problematical To descend one pair of stairs, and up another, and to promenade in a catacomb, is not very inviting as matter of pleasure, and too tedious for business, so that it will probably remain what it has hitherto been, more a kind of show, than productive of public advantage. One of the most interesting propositions hitherto made respecting this great work emanates from a distinguished foreign nobleman, the Count Hawks le Grice, a member of several foreign academies, and eminent at Rome for his cultivation of the arts. He proposes that the Tunnel should form a repository for busts of illustrious men, and that the entrance on the Middlesex and Surrey shores should be effected by two triumphal arches, one recording the achievements of the navy, and the other to heroic deeds of the army. That the public may be enabled to judge of the feasibility of this arrangement, and of the effect which it is calculated to produce, the Count has kindly offered to fit it up temporarily with a number of busts. The Count observes, that "if we consider the grandiose stile of the architecture, the massive and broad effect of the whole, and the form of the semi-elliptical arch, which allows the eye to embrace the whole stupendous structure without being distracted by any details, we must admit that it all goes to prove, that the viaduct of the Tunnel is singularly adapted for the exhibition of sculpture. To those who have had the high intellectual treat of seeing those chefs-d'œuvre of art, the Apollo, the Laocoon, the Olympian Jupiter, the Minerva Medici, and the Ariadne in the Vatican by torchlight, will at once acknowledge that the circumstance of the Tunnel being lighted with gas would greatly contribute to the effect." We understand that Mr. Brunel, the engineer of the Tunnel, has presented Count Hawks le Grice with some fine architectural drawings of the undertaking, in order to be conveyed to his Holiness the Pope.---*Civil Engineer*.

The *Capitole* has an article, under the head of "the Queen of England," in which, for the evident purpose of throwing the monarchical institutions of France into the shade, it points out all the perfections of a monarchy which is great as the nominal head of authority, and not as authority itself. It is rather curious to see the *Capitole*, which is so essentially an anti-English paper, forgetting all its prejudices, and setting forth the beauties of the British Constitution with the eulogy of De Lolme. The motive, indeed, is not one for which any grateful acknowledgment is due, as even the truths which the article contains are not used in the way of honest admiration, but as weapons of attack upon institutions which the *Capitole* dislikes. The English reader will be rather amused at one of the beauties of the British monarchy which is cited by the *Capitole* in its profound knowledge of the British Constitution. This journal states that "the Queen of England, when petitions are presented to the Legislative Chambers always orders her Ministers to reply to them." We thought such petitions were generally ordered to "lie upon the table," and were not aware that the Queen had even a knowledge, except as she might derive it from the newspapers, the petitions which her subjects present to Parliament. It is only in despotic states that Ministers peform the functions here attributed to the servants of the British Queen. The *Capitole* concludes its article by saying that "the Queen of England is solid on her throne because she does not govern, *(parce qu'elle ne gouverne pas.)* If she were to wish to govern, and should complain of being attacked, the Queen of England would not have common sense." Our readers who remember the discussion on the celebrated phrase, "*Le Roi reign et ne gouverne pas*," will perceive the intention of the eulogy of the Queen of England in the concluding words of the *Capitole*.---*Galignani's Messenger. Oct.* 2.

The first list of subscriptions for the relief of the refugee Carlists, published by the *Mode*, amounts to 3,000fr. Amongst the names are those of the Viscount de Châteaubriand, the Duke de Fitz-James, the Prince de Montmorency, the Marquis de Dreux-Brézé, and the Count de Kergorlay.

A Lausanne paper says that some travellers, recently arrived from the Simplon, state that, although the road had been very much injured on the Italian side, it was still practicable for foot-passengers. The baggage was carried by men at the rate of 5fr. for a portmanteau or trunk. Carriages, by taking off the bodies, were conveyed in the same way for 40fr. each, four men at 10fr. each being requisite. The road is free in the whole of the Valaisian territory, and as far as Iselle. Workmen were employed in repairing the road, and it was expected that it would soon be practicable for light carriages.

Viscount de Walsh, editor of the *Mode*, gives in that journal an account of his interview with Don Carlos and his family, a few days back, at Bourges. After mentioning his introduction to, and conversation with, Don Sebastian, he says:---"Half an hour had elapsed since their Majesties had passed, when I was told that they wished to see me. I crossed a large dining-room, where some persons of the King's suite were at breakfast, and was introduced into a saloon simply but properly furnished. I had scarcely entered, when the King and Queen came out of their apartments. The King wore a blue uniform frock coat and a white casimir waistcoat. He has thick mouchtachios on his upper lip, giving a characteristic expression to his face, which is naturally serious and calm. He appeared sad but tranquil, like those who feel the conviction of having performed their duty to the end. The Queen wore a green robe of figured stuff; her hair, which was plaited on each side, was fastened by little combs. I found in her physiognomy the same expression of melancholy courage with which I had been struck before, but it was softened by a shade of benevolent kindness which went to the bottom of the heart. As soon as I entered, the King wished to thank me for my visit. 'M. de Lalande and you, M. Walsh,' said his Majesty 'are the only two friends that I have seen since I left St. Pee.'---After some allusions to the event at Urdax, and to the subscription for the Carlist refugees, the Viscount adds,---"As I announced to his Majesty that at the very moment when we were informed of the catastrophe, some Royalist ladies were embroidering colours which they intended to offer to the Royal army, the Queen interrupted me by saying, 'Let them preserve their intention for happier times. Let them now make stockings and clothing for our poor Spaniards, who have entered France almost naked. The Queen of Spain will set them the first example; she will be the first workwoman for this army of exiles. When they had arms they fought for us; they are now disarmed and poor; I will work for them.'"---*Galignanis Messenger, Oct.* 1.

The *Dundee Chronicle* mentions the sudden death of a young lady, daughter of the late Mr. Millar, Rector of the Dundee Grammar School, while conversing with the Reverend Mr. Burns on the state of her soul. She fell, as if in a fainting fit, but on medical aid being called in, she was found dead. At a "Revival" meeting in St. Peter's Church, on the same day, Mr. Burns mentioned the occurrence amidst the groans and sobs of the fanatics who composed his congregation.

MR. DANIEL AND THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—At Birmingham, on Thursday, the Attorney-General having stepped out of court and immediately returned, the following dialogue occurred:—Mr. Daniel: I have been saying behind the Attorney-General's back what I would not have said if he were present. The Attorney General; Well, what is that? Mr. Daniel; Why, I said that you were absent.—*Coventry Mercury*.

HOW TO STOP A LEAK.—The best thing for stopping a leak in a cask, is whiting beaten up with common yellow soap; if this mixture be well rubbed into the leak, it will be found to stop it after every thing else has failed.

ART OF FLOATING.—Any human being who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind the back, and turn the face towards the zenith, may float with ease, and in perfect safety, in tolerably still water—ay, and sleep there, no matter how long. If not knowing how to swim, you would escape drowning when you find yourself in deep water, you have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher; let your mouth and nose, not the top part of your heavy head, be the highest part of you and you are safe; but thurst up one of your bony hands, and down you go, turning up the handle tips over the pitcher. Having had the happiness to prevent one or two drownings by this simple instruction, we publish it for the benefit of all who either love aquatic sports or dread them.—*Walker*.

REAL BRUSSELS.—An auctioneer in a country town, while engaged in his avocation, a few days since, thus exalted the merits of a carpet which he was desirous of selling:—"Gentlemen and ladies, some people are in the habit of selling carpets for Brussels which are not Brussels, but I can most positively assure you that this elegant article was made by *Mr. Brussels* himself."---*Pat*.

THE ROYAL CHEESE.---The Queen's West Pennard cheese was suffered to see daylight on Tuesday, and on being removed from the vat was found in every respect to exceed the most sanguine expectations of the numerous persons who have interested themselves in its production. An iron, frame of an octagonal shape, is being made, in which to preserve the 'symmetry" of the cheese, when finally removed from the vat; as is also a stand of elegant design, to place it on when presented to her Majesty.---The cheese, we are told, is supposed to weigh ten cwt, the vat and other apparatus for the manufacture and embelishment of this extraordinary cheese will cost little short of £150. It is ornamented on the top with a spirited impression of the Royal Arms, the carving alone of which cost upwards of £10, *Dorset Chronicle*.---Apart from the fantastic and wasteful foolery of the above, we cannot but help thinking that at the present moment, a gift of this cheese to the starving poor of Tyrone, in Ireland, or to the distressed artisans of Manchester, would do far more honour to the hends as well as hearts of the good folks of West Pennard, than sending it to the Queen, who certainly needs no such donations:—*Poole Jourhal Aug.* 30.

TRICKS OF PARIS.—The day I purchased them [bracelets]was marked by the following singular occurence. I was walking across one of the bridges in Paris, when a well dressed man suddenly threw himself over the parapet into the Seine. Fortunately he fell in a place where the water was not very deep, and he was speedily rescued from his perilous predicament. A crowd immediately surrounded him—I amongst the rest; he opened his eyes, and his words were '*Mes enfans---mes pauvres enfans!*'—My children, my poor children!' These piteous exclamations moved me, and I immediately gave the man a couple of Napoleons, they being all the money I had about me. 'Lord bless you sir,' said an Englishman, whom the occurrence had also attracted to the spot,' he's done that already three times this week. He regularly drowns or poisons, or stabs himself four of five times every week.' 'Good god!' said I; 'what does he do that for?' 'Is he mad?' 'Mad! no,' returned the man: 'he is a devilish clever fellow on the contrary, and picks up a good deal of money in this way. It's an excellent business. He lives better by dying five or six times a week than I do by working hard.' 'What! is he an impostor, then cried I, naturally indignant at the gross manner in which I had been imposed upon. 'That's a harsh word, sir,' answered the man; 'but he's something like it, though.'—*Pickwick Abroad*. [The only imitation of the great original which has completed its series.]—*Globe, August* 4.

Immense quantities of the *Royal George* have been picked up since the great explosion of the cylinder containing 2,600lbs. of gunpowder on Monday, the force of which is excepted to have almost shattered the wreck to pieces. On Tuesday, the mainmast was picked up by the pilot of the look-out vessel belonging to the Netherlands Consul, moored at Spithead, who conveyed it to the dock-yard at Portsmouth. It has a most extraordinary appearance, and has excited very great curiosity. It is entirely covered with barnacles, all alive, some measuring eight inches in length.—(Globe.)

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GREAT STORM IN SCOTLAND.

The accounts from Scotland, contained in the Scotch papers, represent the late floods to have been very extensive, and extremely destructive in their effects to the outstanding crops.

During the whole of last week the weather (in Midlothian) had kept dry, with the exception of a slight shower on Wednesday morning, which retarded harvest work for a few hours only; but Thursday the barometer began to fall, and continued low during the whole of Friday, although it was as fine a day as ever graced the month of September. The evening set in, however, clear and cold, with the appearance of frost. On Saturday morning, when we opened our eyes, It was to behold a very different prospect, for the clouds were pouring down in torrents, and the country was not only drenched, but deluged with rain from the surcharged canopy, borne to our district upon the wings of a south-east wind; and having reached us, it seemed to rest right over our heads, pouring out an incessant heavy rain, which continued for thirty hours without intermission, commencing about five on Saturday morning, and continued till mid-day on Sabbath, with occasional and rather lengthened showers, until Monday morning. Nor has it ceased falling in occasional showers up till this date. The rain was accompanied during Saturday with a strong wind, and at night it increased into a furious storm, which roared and rumbled during the hours of darkness with impetuous rage, rendering it quite impossible to remain out of doors to collect the produce of the harvest field, which in some localities was carried away by the roaring flood. During the whole of Sunday sheaves of grain were seen floating down the Forth in great numbers, and boats were out in several directions endeavouring to save it, and much of it was dragged ashore. So numerous were these about mid-day, that a person standing upon one of the bridges counted upwards of 110 at one time between the two bridges, a distance of not more than 150 yards. They consisted principally of oats and barley from the uplands, although we have heard of several patches of ground having been cleared by the river in the earses, but these, we are glad to say, amount to but little. The Allan has, so far as we have heard, been the chief agent in this destruction above Stirling. In rolling through Strathallan it has carried away the produce of whole fields; and we have heard of one farmer at Greenloaning who has had seven acres completely cleared, together with a large quantity of lime, although the ground was embanked. Many others have lost less or more. But other products of the field have been lost besides grain, for calves, sheep, and swine were observed floating down the river. About 600 trees laid down at Bluebank, upon the estate of the Earl of Moray, were also borne away by the current. Numbers of wheelbarrows, and even a plough, were observed in a similar predicament. Indeed, the havoc seems to be very general, and there is very little prospect of the weather clearing up. On Monday afternoon there was some very loud thunder, which some think a good omen. Six or eight weeks ago Scotland, especially in this district, never presented a more cheerful appearance: but now all appears one universal waste, and an extended scene of desolation---the work of only a few days. But the appearance, bad as it is, is not the worst of this serious matter, for the reality is fast becoming worse than the appearance. Wheat and barley are both springing in the stock, and our utter helplessness can do nothing but look on. The result of this is, as might have been expected, our bakers, some of whom have not bought a quarter of wheat for many months past, anticipating a good harvest, are now hastening to the bonded warehouse to purchase foreign wheat, because they see now that the home-grown article will prove inferior in quality. This will be a severe blow to the wheat-growing farmer, after three so bad years as he has just passed over with so much difficulty.---In Berwick harbour, and for a great distance above the bridge, the water rose to an unusual height, and, when not confined by the banks, spread itself over a wide extent of surface. The river presented, its whole surface, from side to side, in Berwick Harbour and above the bridge, being thickly strewn with sheaves of corn, large beams, trunks of trees, fences etc. A bar of about 15 feet long, was found in one of the salmon-nets. At the bridge. The two bridges in courses of erection on the Tweed at Mertoun and Norham are greatly damaged; of that of Mertoun the woodwork was wholly swept away, and the stricture at Norham still more seriously damaged. About two in the afternoon, the temporary erection supporting the immense wooden arch on the south side gave way before the force of the reckless current. This accident was wholly owing to the quantity of corn, trees, etc, which was being carried down the stream, collecting in a body against it; as we observe a similar structure supporting the north arch is quite uninjured. Great fear was now entertained for the safety of the arch, which was nearly completed, having a span of 190 feet. The river continued to increase in size, and about 2 o'clock on Monday morning (about two or three minutes after about a dozen of the workmen hurried to it) the entire arch was driven with indescribable violence from the masonry work, and was almost instantaneously borne away. Fragments of it were cast on the sides of the river, and others floated out to sea, and have since been cast on the coast about Spittal, Cheswick, etc. The damage done is estimated at about £2000. Great as is the havoc thus occasioned, it is a gratifying circumstance that it has been unattended with loss of life. From the accounts which have reached us we learn that the heavy rain has been general throughout the country in all directions. All the rivers in the country were swollen to the same degree as the Tweed, and with similarly disastrous results to the agricultural produce on their banks.--(Caledonian Mercury.)

FRANCE.

Bread, which is realy in France the "staff of life," is terribly dear. When bread is dear in Englaud, it is undoubtedly an evil; but still the poor eat meat and potatoes and fish and potatoes, and manage to rub on. This is not so here. The French poor live on bread, soup, fruit, and vegetables, The soup is made without meat in nine out of ten cases. It is made of vegetables, water, salt, and bread, and sometimes a little butter. A poor man who works his twelve hours per diem will eat a loaf of bread of two pounds, a little sausage-meat; but apples, either cooked or raw, vegetables, and soup he will prefer. A poor labouring man in England could not believe that he would not sink with only such nourishment; and yet the French working classes are, on the whole, both healthy and vigorous. I mention all this in order that you may understand how the present enormous price of bread acts upon all classes, and especially on the mass of society in France. The four-pound loaf is now at 17½ sons, which is 8½d. in English money. The average price for years past has been 6½d. the four-pound loaf, or at most 7d British money. This great difference, then has excited vast dissatisfaction, and has led already to very sad results. The labouring classes in this, as in every other country, are divided into two great categories—the honest, industrious, and worthy, and those who avail themselves of every excuse for pillering, robbery, and even worse crimes. In France, where even the very best are noisy and turbulent to a certain extent, the working classes of the better sort have resorted in the provinces to *emeutes* and uproar against the exportation of grain; and to-day new troubles are announced as having taken place at Lille. Various incidental causes have led to the local insurrections in the French provinces during the last few weeks; but the great and capital source of all is the dearness of bread. A French workman who cannot afford to purchase bread enough for himself and his family on account of its high price, is literally half-starved. It is as necessary to his existence as are meat and potatoes to a London draytman. Besides bread, and meat has also fearfully risen during the last twelve months. During seven years, the best joints of meat in Paris, of beeff, mutton, and veal, taken together, one with the other, could always be had for 13 sous, or 6½d. per pound. Now the price is raised o 8d. English money, and the French are obliged to eprive themselves of other favon *rice pot ou feu*, what would Henry the Fourth say if he cou'd now visit France? he, who declared that it was his desire that on every Sunday all Frenchmen might be able to put a good fat capon into their *pot au feu*! Why, the French cannot now afford even a *pot au feu* of clods and stickings of beef, much more a good rump and a good fowl, as in former days. I admit that the dearness of meat is not so great an evil here as the dearness of bread, but together the evil is great indeed. The last two seasons, both for grass and grain, have not been favourable; fodder and pasturage have been alike dear, and as the exportation of grain has increased withal, it has followed that prices have risen, and that a forced scarcity prevails. Besided the dearness of bread and meat, the state of trade, commerce, and the money-market, are such as to increase the evil to the labouring portion of the population. The demands from America are fewer. The trade with Spain has been knocked up. Belgium now supplies herself with multitudes of articles she used to import from France. and the present very uncertain state of Europe, especially as to the affairs of the East and French alliances, prevents speculation in merchandise, and locks up large capitals. The money crisis in England, and the large increase in the rate of discount, have also produced bad effects. Not one, but many circumstances have coospired to bring about the present wretched state of affairs here and have tended to prolong the commercial crisis all over France.—*Paris Correspondent of the Standard.*

THE SPANISH SUCCESSION.

A correspondent writes as follows:

"While some of the journals designate Don Carlos as a rightful Prince, and denounce Maroto as a perfidious traitor, others stamp Don Carlos as a Pretender, and his attempt on the throne of Spain as rank rebellion. To those who, like myself, are imperfectly informed of the origin of the contest, it is very desirable, in order to forming a correct judgment of the questions at issue, that we should know the nature of Don Carlos' claim, and the proofs by which he pretended to establish it, and why that claim was admitted by more than one European power, who refused to send ambassadors to the Queen's Court, and rejected by the rest, who treated the Queen as the rightful sovereign, and consequently regarded Carlos and his adherents as traitors and rebels against her. Will you, therefore, be pleased to state the grounds on which each ---the Queen, and the now expatriated Carlos---rested their respective claims to the throne of Spain?"

We have pleasure in complying with the resquest of our correspondent, and ought to have rendered it unnecessary by stating what is essential to the understanding of the argument in the very first instance The following will supply what our correspondent, and possibly many of our readers, may desire to see stated with brevity and precision, Carlos's right rests upon the Salique law, which had never the force of law in Spain. The Salique law was not the *ancient* rule of succession: it was first introduced by the Bourbon Philip V., the great grandfather of Don Carlos. Females could always succeed in Castille, Leon, and Portugal. It was by marriage with the heiress of Navarre that a King of France obtained a claim to that kingdom; and although *females* were excluded in Arragon, yet it was through a *princess* that its inheritance passed to the Counts of Cataloina. It was by the right of *female* succession that the House of Austria reigned in Spain: it was by the *same* right that the Bourbons themselves occupied the throne. It formed part of the *Partidas*, or system of constitutional law, which Philip swore to observe on his succession to the throne. The Salique law, on which Carlos grounds his claims, could only be established in two ways: by the old forms of the constitution, or by the despotic will of the Sovereign. If the advocates of Don Carlos take their stand on the former ground, the answer is, that the forms as well as the substance of the constitution were violated when Philip V. established his law of agnation; and that, conscious of its invalidity, he did not register in the form usual with similar acts; while again, if we pass over the Cortes of 1789 as secret and irregular, we have the Cortes of Cadiz in 1812, representing the nation, and acting in the name of the King, which abolished the decree of Philip, restored the ancient law *de Partidas*, and re-established the right of *female* succession to the Crown. Finally, the decree of Ferdinand, constituting his daughter his successor, was just as regularly sanctioned by a Cortes as Philip's law of agnation. If, on the other hand, the Sovereign's will be regarded as despotic in Spain, the question is at an end; for even Carlos must acknowledge that Ferdinand had a right to rule the succession as he liked. This view seemed to have been taken by the King's confessor, and his minister Calomarde, when during his dangerous illness at La Granja, in the year 1832, they seduced him to sign a new will, settling the Crown on Don Carlos. Ferdinand's recovery disconcerted their plan; but their effect plainly shows that the partisans of Don Carlos at that time felt that the Salique law was a very weak support to their favourite's claims. If the constitution be referred to, the question is decided against Don Carlos: the will of the Sovereign is against his claim; and what is of yet more consequence, as the event has shown, the will of the majority of the nation is against him. The author of *A Summer in Spain* states the case in very clear terms. He says:---"I cannot see that Don Carlos has any *right*, either human or divine, to the throne of Spain. The Salique law, so far from being the ancient rule of succession, was introduced little more than a century ago by a foreigner, Philip V., the great-grandfather of the Pretender. As a proof that it never prevailed in Spain before that period, it is only necessary to mention that Philip *himself* succeeded to the throne in right of his *mother*. The Salique law was introduced in an arbitrary manner by that Prince and his Council, without the convocation of the Cortes; its sole object being to exclude the Houses of Austria and Savoy, and to secure the Spanish throne to the House of Bourbon. This innovation, which can scarcely be called legal, was repealed by the late King and Cortes of the kingdom; and surely no one can deny their right to do so. Don Carlos asserted the right of his great-grand-father, Philip V., to make a law, which he denies the right of his brother Ferdinand to repeal! Such is the reasoning of princes."---*Globe September*, 23.

MONTE VIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES

The advices from Monte Video are to the 1st of August The rumour, that the Brazilians intended to blockade the port, is not confirmed. The revolutionary movements in Monte Video attracted general attention. Rosas had refused to treat with Riveras on any terms. The latter had, consequently, given his protection to Savallos, whom he had formerly abused. He was preparing in expedition against Rosas; but, though he could, it was thought, bring 3,000 men into the field, Rosas would it was calculated, be too strong for him. The French admiral had gone to the island of Martin Garcia to assist Savallos: their united force would consist of about 1,500 men. The Blockade of Buenos Ayres continued.

The following which has been translated for our columns from the correspondence of the *Journal Des Commercio de Rio Janeiro*, will put our readers in possession of a detailed statement of the dreadful state of affairs at Buenos Ayres:

Monte Video, 9th July 1839.

Some months since, *Rozas's Gazette* announced that the people were ready to punish the conspirators. Of the time fixed we were ignorant. It has, however, arrived at Buenos Ayres. Cullen has been shot, and Don Manuel Vicente Mazu, President of the Chamber of Representatives and of the Supreme Tribunal, has been assassinated. The insurrection of Cordova having been quelled, Ibarra, who had been its prime mover, became fearful, and, dreading Rosas, entered into negociations with him. Rosas exacted the giving up of Cullen, and the death of Don Pedro Nolasco Rodrigues; after some doubting and vacillation, Ibarra resolved to commit the act of double perfidy.

Don Pedro Nolasco Rodrigues Governor of Cordova, deposed, by a revolt of the military, fomented by General Rosas, was shot in the square of Cordova, after being cruelly ill-treated His citizen courage animated him to the last moment, and he expired offering up prayers for the liberty of his own unhappy province, and the no less wretched Argentine Republic. When he heard the "Present," he cried "Viva a liberdade!" and the next instant was a corpse.

After the death of Rodrigues, Cullen was surprised in the house which he inhabited, in Santiago, by a party sent by Ibarra. Bound, and with a pair of manacles on his ancles, he was handed over to Lopaz, Governor of Cordova, who forwarded him on to the province of Buenos Ayres, escorted by a numerous guard, commanded by his Aide-de-Camp. On his arrival at the Arrogo do Melo, the line which divides the province of Santa Fe from that of Buenos Ayres, Colonel Ramos, Rosas's Aide-de-Camp, made his appearance with a military force and a priest, he presented an order from Rosas for the delivery of Cullen to him, and, he being delivered over, he notified to him that he should die within a quarter of an hour, and that he could confess himself to the priest, who had accompanied him for that purpose. Useless were the protestations of the unhappy Cullen, unless his alleging his high rank of lawful governor of a province independent of Buenos Ayres: he had but to resign himself to his fate. His executioners fired, and, as he did not die at the first discharge, the *knife* completed the work. His head was cut off, and, to-day, is in possession of Rosas.

The English merchants made a representation to Rosas, praying him to spare the life of Cullen. When they presented it to Rosas, he had already in his quarters the head of the unfortunate governor.

While this barbarous scene was enacted at the Arrogo do Meio, another more cruel was transacted in Buenos Ayres. From the skin of the shoulder blade of the unhappy Beron was made an ornament, and presented to Rosas. He accepted the horrible gift, and this piece of human skin suggested to him the idea of new and frightful assassinations.

The son of his old friend, Don Manuel Vicente Maza, President of the Chamber of Representatives, who had been married to a niece of Rosas, fell under his displeasure and he ordered his apprehension. He was conducted, ironed, to the goal of Buenos Ayres.

A band of assassins went to the house of his father, Dr. Maza, to assassinate him; insulted his wife, and broke all his furniture. Dr. Maza fled through the lower part of the house, and passed the night of the 27th of last month in the dwelling of a friend. On the 28th he moved to the house of the Presidential Secretary of the Chamber of Representatives. The officer Cabello told him, that the Governor intended to assassinate him, and that he ought to conceal himself. "No," replied Maza, "I have no crimes for which I should conceal myself.

At seven o'clock that evening four men, masked, approached the house of the secretary. Two of them plunged their poniards into the heart of a mulatto servant of Maza's who was at the door, and the other two entered. One of them was Don Martin Santa Colona. "Rosa's gossip." He pierced the breast of Maza with two stabs, and the victim expired immediately. The officers of the chamber went to give notice to the Vice-president. They assembled in the hall, and decided, among other matters, that the corpse of the President should remain in one of the apartments until nine o'clock of the morning of the following day, and that, if up to that hour the family of the deceased did not claim it, the Vice-president should give orders for the burial. At two o'clock in the morning the wife of the deceased claimed the body, but, by order of Rosas, the corpse was taken out of the Assembly House, and carried, in a scavenger's cart, to the ditch of the criminals in the cemetery of the Recoleta. At midnight the family begged anew for the body, to deposit it in the family sepulchre, but without avail.

In the meantime, Colonel Maza, who was in prison, four hours after the assassination of his father received the fatal news, together with an intimation, that he himself was to be shot immediately.

"Confess your crimes," they said, "since your father no longer exists."

"I have committed no crimes," replied Maza.

"Make your peace with God since you are about to die. His excellency sends you his chaplain."

"I will not confess to the chaplain."

"You can write to your wife."

"No. Give her this handkerchief: it is moistened with my tears. Let her guard it; and know, that I carried to my grave a feeling of regret that it was not given to me to make her happy."

Immediately after this dialogue, he was shot. He was twenty-five years of age, had only been married a month, and was a noble and high-spirited young man.

The same assassins who murdered the President, Maza, went afterwards to the house of Guerrico, his son-in-law. He shut himself up in one of the rooms of the house, and defended himself so valiantly that the assassins entered into a capitulation. He agreed with them, that he should write a letter to Rosas, in which he should prove that he had not done any thing against him, and that he should remain in the house until an answer arrived. The assassins took the letter; and an order came from Rosas, that Guerrico should not be put to death.

Since Colonel Maza has been shot, more than twenty person have been executed. One might well imagine, that the people would not remain passive, but that they would rise at the sight of such enormous crimes. The last advices per Eufrasia, announce, that it was reported, in Buenos Ayres, as certain, that the corps which Colonel Maza commanded will rise with part of the inhabitants of the country of the south, and that Col. Granada was the leader of this insurrection.

11th July-

There is here a private latter, with some further frightful details of the assassination of the President Maza. After his death he was dragged along the ground by his feet, from the President's Chair to the scavengers's cart, which conveyed him to the Criminals' Cemetery.

One of the partizans of Rosas alleges, that Maza had conspired against him, and was slain by some of his accomplices, who dreaded his denouncing them.—*Liverpool Albian, Oct.* 7.

THE AMOROUS TAILOR--AN AWKWARD EXPOSE.

In the Secondaries' Court yesterday was tried an action to recover the amount of a surgeon's bill for attendance on a lady during her confinement, and for medicines, etc. The defendant pleaded that he never was indebted.

Mr. Callow stated that his client, Mr. Elliott, was a highly respectable surgeon in the city of London, and the defendant, Mr. Issac Worley, was a master tailor, formerly residing in Camberwell, and now in the Borough road. In December, 1836, the defendant took lodgings at Little White-street, Moorfields, and introduced a young lady there as his wife; but as he was a married man and had a family it was thought prudent to assume the name of Wilson, under which appellation they lived together as man and wife for nearly six months. About the end of that time the lady 'Mrs. Wilson,' was delivered of a still born child, and Mr. Elliott, the plaintiff attended her in her accouchment. The landlord of the house, whose name is Mitchell, or more probably his wife, had some suspicion that the lady was not 'Mrs Wilson,' nor the gentlemen 'Mr. Wilson,' and with that acuteness which distinguishes the female character inquiries were instituted, the result of which was that on the gate of a house in Park-street, Camberwell, was a brass plate, on which was engraved the name of 'Worley.' Mr. Mitchell called at the house and inquired for Mr. Worley, but, not finding him at home, he asked to see his lady, and had some conversation with her. The consequence was that Mrs. Worley called at Mr. Mitchell's and took Mr. Wilson, *alias* Worley, home. (A laugh) Mr. Mitchell afterwards met the defendant, who was indebted to him, and insisted upon his going to the station house, when he said his name was Worley and he was allowed to depart. He (Mr. Callow) could hardly anticipate what could be the defence to this action, but he submitted to the Court that, whether the lady was his wife or not he was still liable. These facts having been proved in evidence by Mitchell, the landlord, as also that 'Mr. Wilson' had sent for the surgeon, Mr. Paxon, for the defendant, cross-examined the witness.

Mr. Paxon (to-witness): How do you know the gentleman who lodged at your house is Mr. Worley?---Witness: I will swear it.

The Secondary: If he be in Court point him out.

The witness looked round, but could not see him.

Mr. Callow: Then I shall be compelled to call Mr. Worley's brother.

Mr. F. R. Worley was sworn, and stated that defendant was his brother.

Mr. Paxon: But do you know he went by the name of Wilson?---Witness? No, I do not.

Mr. Mitchell, who had been looking about the Court, here suddenly exclaimed, 'Oh, here he is, here he is; here is Mr. Isaac Worley,' in a tone that convulsed the Court with laughter. All eyes were directed to a smart little gentleman, of middle age, whom Mr. Mitchell was endeavouring to force to the witness-box; but Mr. Worley resisted exclaiming angrily. 'Hands off.' Some one in the body of the Court called out, 'Make one, that we may see him.' This was instantly done, and the chagrin of Mr. Isaac Worley at his exposed situation, and the merriment of every on else in Court, the Judge not excepted, formed a scene which those who witnessed it will not easily forget

The Secondary, when the laughter had ceased, asked Mr. F. R. Worley if that was brother?---Mr. F. R. Worley: Yes, it is.

Mr. Mitchell (earnestly): That's him, I'll swear. (Loud laughter)

Mr. Paxton then submitted that the plaintiff had not been employed by order of the defendant, but by Mr. Mitchell, on the part of Mrs. Wilson, and no one knew who she was.

The jury, without a moment's hesitation, found for the whole amount claimed.---Mr. Issac Worley then left the Court amidst a general titter.---*Morning Herald.*

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

A few days ago Mrs. Wade, a respectable woman in deep mourning, waited upon the Lord Mayor, fort he purpose of requesting that his Lordship would cause a person named Livingston, who had been carpenter on board a vessel wrecked in the Pacific Ocean last December twelve months, to appear to give such information as he possessed respecting some melancholy occurrence which took place subsequently to that calamity; and yesterday the ship carpenter accordingly appeared before his Lordship and Mrs. Wade. The uncle and aunt of the second mate of the wrecked vessel also attended. The following particulars were then detailed:—

By the statement of Mrs. Wade, it appeared that her son had gone out in the *Toward Castle*, South Sea whaler, with Captain Kennett, to the South Pacific, in the latter end of 1837. Tidings reached England some time afterwards that the *Toward Castle* was wrecked near California, but that the crew got away in boats, and the friends of all on board for a long time were in miserable suspense respecting their fate. At length intelligence arrived that young Wade, and Henry Gerard, the second mate of the vessel, and another of the crew, and a native of New Mexico, were left to perish in a desolate island 60 miles from where the ship was wrecked. It also came to the ears of Mrs. Wade, that Livingston, the carpenter, who had lately arrived in England, was acquainted with all the circumstances, from the report of which it seemed that the lives of the four poor fellows who died on the island might have been easily saved, if common humanity had been exercised by some of those who escaped, towards them. Having failed in obtaining a satisfactory account of the event, she was advised to apply to the Chief Magistrate, whom she now besought to make an investigation into the circumstances

The uncle and aunt of Gerard, the second mate, seconded the application of Mrs. Wade in the most earnest manner

The Lord Mayor asked whether any of the crew was suspected of having abandoned the poor fellows who perished?

Mrs. Wade said that the case was as singular as it was heart-rendering. She understood that when the vessel struck, the boats into which the Captain and the whole of the crew got were rowed off to an island after landing on which th second mate became very ill. The crew resolved to return to the wreck, to see whether any thing could be saved; but the second mate being unable to leave the island, her son, who was greatly attached to him, and two others, remained with him; a boat was to be sent to them as soon as possible, but no human being having approached them for twelve days, they died of starvation, the body of her son being found with his head reclining upon the breast of the second mate. The shipcarpenter assured the Lord Mayor that the suspicion that there was no fair play exercised towards the deceased men was quite unfounded, After the vessal struck, they rowed away for land. The captain not being able to reconcile himself to the calamity, leaped overboard. The rest of the ship's company succeeded in reaching a small place called Ceres Island, but finding that there was nothing to be had there, they proceeded to another at a greater distance, called the Mermaid Island. Upon landing on that shore they perceived that there was as little promise of relief in their extremity, and then it was proposed that they should after a short stay to rest themselves return to the wreck. This proposal was agreed to, but the second mate being too ill to stir, and young Wade and one of the crew and a native of the coast having agreed not to leave him, it was resolved one of the boats should be rowed back for them in the event of success. When the boat reached the sands on which the ship struck it was ascertained that almost the whole of the property was driven ashore, and that the vessel had gone to pieces. A boat went off as soon as water and biscuit were procurred, but the surf was so great she could not venture close to the island. The difficulties and horrors they had to encounter were so dreadful and so numerous that eight days elapsed before they came within sight of the Island. As they dared not to venture to the shore on account of the surf, they rowed round, but saw no sign of any living They then returned. Subsequently, a vessel called at the island, and the three bodies of the white men were found, but not even a bone of the black man was to be seen

Lord Mayor: I apprehend that, under the horrible circumstances, those who survived bestowed but slight consideration upon the poor fellows on the island?

The uncle of the second mate said that the crew, as he understood, got hold of a rum cask, which was with the casks filled with oil, cast ashore, and drank to excess. He believed that Gerard had property on board, he believed too that every thing the ship contained was saved. He therefore apprehended that there might have been no great disposition to look after those who might put in their claim for what was found

Lord Mayor: Do you accuse this man of being a party to any plan for appropriating goods, found on the wreck?—The Uncle: No, I do not accuse him, but Gerard had money and other property; there is a likeness of his wife, which was left in the wreck, and which has been brought home. Why was not his other property also taken care of--(Here the likeness of a genteel looking young woman was produced)

The ship-carpenter said that the likeness had been washed ashore with other things, and was preserved, Gerard having expressed an anxious desire that those who went to the wreck would be particular in looking for what he regarded so much

Mrs. Wade: It was the cruellest thing in the world to leave your comrades on a barren rock, where there was not an atom of vegetation by which they might have kept life in them for a time until succour might arrive. My poor child survived several days, for I have been informed that the captain of the vessel which afterwards touched at the island, said he saw on a tree which stood near the borders, a diary which was kept by the poor unhappy boy, who scraped his name upon the bark, that those who next arrived might be certain of his fate and communicate it to his mother. The mother sobbed bitterly when she mentioned this afflicting incident

The carpenter said that they communicated with the English Consul on the coast of California, and told him of the wreck, and requested that he would send down to secure the proper-

Lord Major: You, of course, told him about the men you had left on the island

The ships carpenter: No, we did not exactly tell him about them, but we told the captain of the vessel who was sent to take charge of the cargo that they were there

The second mate's uncle: It is evident that there was, at any rate a total carelessness about the dreadful situation in which the poor unfortunate fellows were left. A more amiable and affectionate creature never lived than the second mate. He was beloved by every body:

The ship carpenter again protested that he and those in the boat with him had done all for the best. They had witnessed all the horrors of the wreck, and the loss of the two boats, and the abandonment of the captain, and they did not know the moment when they were to be swallowed up themselves

Lord Major: We must make allowances for the situation of those who had already undergone so many perils. It would have been a noble act, and one of which thousands of our seamen are capable, if the promise had been performed at all hazards; but, self-preservation is a principle of immeasurable strength, and of its operation, in this case, there is not the least question.

The ship carpenter informed the Lord Major that he should be at all times ready to come forward, and he hoped that when any of the crew who escaped with him should appear in England they would be called upon to give their account of the whole proceedings.

The Lord Major, after having soothed, in the most consoling terms, the feelings of the relatives of the deceased, stated that he should be ready to pay the utmost attention to any further intelligence on a subject so deeply affecting and impressive.—*Times Augt.* 4

NELSON AND ST. VINCENT.

(FROM THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.)

No two men in the same professional career and both of consummate excellence ever offered more points of marked diversity in all the particulars which distinguish character and signalize the kinds of human genius. Alike in courage, except that the valour of the one was more buoyant, more constitutional—of the other, more the steady result of reflection, and the produce of many great qualities combined, than the mere mode of temperament; alike without any difference whatever in that far higher quality, moral conrage and political, which is the highest pitch of it alike in perfect nautical skill, the result of talents mature by ample experience, and of the sound judgment which never disdains the most trifling details, but holds nothing trivail connected with an important subject; yet, even in their professional abilities, these great captains differed: for the more stern mind of the one made him a severe disciplinarian, while the amiable nature of the other seduced him into an habitual relaxation of rules whose rigorous enforcement wounded, or, at least, galled, his kindlier feelings. Not that either Jervis stooped to the fopperies by which some little minds render the service intrusted to their hands as ridiculous as themselves; or that Nelson failed to exact strict compliance with rules, wherever their infraction would be manifestly hurtful; but the habits of the two men upon ordinary occasions were opposite, and might be plainly seen by an inspection of the ships that bore their flags. So, too, Nelson was less equal to the farseeing preparation and unshaken steadfastness of purpose required to sustain a long-continued operation; and would, therefore, ill have borne the monotony of a blockade, such as that which kept Collingwood for years on shipboard, or that which Jervis maintained off Brest with the Channel fleet. It is also undeniable, that, although nothing could exceed the beauty and perfect fitness for his disposition for action when the whole operations were reduced to their ultimate point, yet he could not, like Jervis, have formed the plan of a naval campaign; or combined all the operations over a large range of coast and sea, making each part support the other, while all conduced to the main purpose. Thus, too, it may be doubted, if St. Vincent would have displayed that sudden, almost intuitive promptitude of decision, the result more of an ardent soul than a penetrating sagacity, which led Nelson to his marvellous course from the old world to the new in 1805, when, he, in an instant discovered that the French fleet had sailed to the West Indies, and having crossed the Atlantic in chase of them, again discovered that they had returned, and appeared in Europe almost as soon as the enemy arrived, whom the mere terror of his tremendous name had driven before him from hemisphere to hemisphere. That the movements of his illustrious master would have been as rapid, and his decision as prompt, had the conjecture impressed itself on his mind with the same force [illegible] can doubt; and it may be further admitted, [illegible] peremptory will, as the latter showed, such a fixed resolution to be obeyed, such an obdurate, inflexible, unteachable ignorance of the word "impossible," when any preparation was to be made, formed no part of Nelson's character, although he showed his master's profound and gross ignorance of that word, the mother tongue of little souls, when any mighty feat was to be done, such as souls like these cannot rise to comprehend. He who fought the great fight with the *Foudroyant* would have engaged his Spanish first-rates, had his flag off St. Vincent's floated like Nelson's over a seventy-four; but Nelson could not have put to sea in time for intercepting the Spanish fleet, any more than he could have cured or quelled the mutinous contagion which infected and distracted Jervis's crew on the eve of the action.

If, even in a military view, these great warriors thus differed, in all other respects they are rather to be contrasted than compared. While it was hard to tell whether Jervis, excelled most in or out of his profession, Nelson was nothing on shore—nay, had weakness, which made the sea air as necessary, if not to his mental condition, at least to his renown, as it is to the bodily health of some invalids. The great mind of the one was the natural ally of pride; the simpler nature of the other became an easy prey to vanity. The latter felt so acutely the delight of being loved and admired by all—for to all he was kind himself—that he could not either indulge in it with moderation, nor conceal it from others. Severely great, retiring within himself, occupied with his own reflections, the former disregarded the opinion of those whom he felt destined to command; and only descended to gain men's favour that he might avail himself of their co-operation, which he swiftly converted into service. While Nelson thought aloud, Jervis's words were little apt to betray the feelings that ruled or the meditations that occupied his mind. The one was great only in action; the other combined in a rare, perhaps an unexampled manner, all the noble qualities which make counsel vigorous and comprehensive, with those which render execution prompt and sure. In the different temper of the men's minds, you could easily tell, that the one would be generally popular, from the devotion which the multitude always pay to brilliant valour, and the affection which a gentle, kind, and innocent nature is calculated to win; while the other, with courage as undaunted, though eclipsed by greater and rarer qualities, stood too far removed from the weaknesses of ordinary men to appear in such an amiable light; and, by the extent of his capacity and his habits of command, secured the respectful submission of others more than he won their love. Yet, while of Nelson it was justly said, that no serious breach of discipline was ever overlooked by him; of Jervis it was as truly observed, that all good officers—all men employed under him, whether in the civil or military service—spoke of him as they felt, with admiration of his genius, approaching to enthusiasm; although the followers of his illustrious friend adored their idol with yet more fervent devotion. In his political opinions, this great commander was liberal and free, ever preferring the humane and enlightned side; and, though loyally attached to the Constitution of his country, yet careless what offence he might give to existing rulers by the unrestrained openness of his sentiments upon public affairs. Accordingly, he was even a less favourite with George III. and his court than his great master, whose party was always opposed to that narrow minded and bigoted prince.

It is truly painful to fling in that shade, without which this comparative sketch would lose all likeness to its original. The conduct of Lord St. Vincent was always high and decorous; and, although he had a singular aversion to cant of any kind, nor to any more than that of an overdone and pharisaical morality, he never lowered, in his own person, the standard of private any more than of public virtue; visely holding all conspicuous men as trustees for the character of the people, and in some sort representatives of the people's virtues. Lord Nelson, in an unhappy moment, suffered himself to fall into the snares laid for his honour by regal craft, and baited with fascinating female charms. But for this, he might have defied all the malice of his enemies, whether at sea or on shore, in the navy or at the Court; because nothing is more true than that great merit is safe from all enemies save one—safe and secure, so its possessors will only join its foes.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION—THE ECCALEOBION.

A HIGHLY curious and interesting exhibition, especially to the physiologist, is now open at 121, Pal Mall, opposite the Opera Colonnade, called the *Eccaleobion*, a contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat. It differs from the Egyptian method of artificial incubation by means of *mammals*, or ovens heated immediately by fire, which was tried in Paris by De Reaumur, and in London by Mr. Mowbray; and also from the more recent attempt at the Egyptian Hall by means of steam. In what way the heat of the Eccaleobion is produced, we are not informed; probably it is by hot water; certainly the operation is simple and effective, as abundant living proofs daily testify.

In an oblong wooden case, about nine feet in length, and three feet in width and depth, entirely isolated, and divided into eight compartments, each closed by a glazed door darkened, the eggs are placed on cloth, without any covering; here they remain for twenty-one days, the period of incubation; at the expiration of which time, the chick liberates itself, and the next day is running about and pecking its food as lively as if it had the hen's wing to shelter it. The Eccaleobion is capable of containing upwards of two thousand eggs, and of hatching about a hundred daily; and though some failures occur from natural causes, the machine, unlike the parent bird, never addles the egg

It is always contrived that one compartment shall exhibit the last stage of incubation; and this being open, the visiter may not only hear the faint chirp of the imprisoned chick, but watch its attacks on its oval cell, till having broken the shell all round, it bursts the integuments and liberates itself. At first emerging into this new state of existence, the light and the human eyes gazing on the little chick, together with its extreme weakness, make it appear as if it would fain retire into its confinement again: it staggers, closes its eyes, and falls down in an apparently exhausted state, but soon revives, though but for a short time; as soon as it can take food, however, it gains strength rapidly. In the last stage of incubation, the egg may be held in the hand, or placed in a lady's bosom; where, if any fair visiter be so minded, the chick may come to light.

In a case fitted with lenses, placed before eggs in different stages of incubation, lighted by gas, the appearances through the shell may be observed; and on a table are placed the contents of several eggs at successive periods of incubation, showing the formation of the embryo, from the first day (as seen under the microscope) to the complete bird, coiled up in its oval form; to trace the gradual development of eyes, the bill and cranium, the heart and circulating system, the feet, feathers, &c. is exceedingly interesting.

The fledglings are placed in partitions and supplied with food, and the room rings with their chirping.

The Eccaleobion process is of course applicable to eggs of every species of bird, but none others than those of the common gallinaceous fowl have been reared: parties bringing the eggs of other birds, however, can have them hatched by the machine, as the same temperature (about 98 degrees of Fahrenheit) is applicable to all, from the wren to the eagle. The introduction of the Eccaleobion into general use, will supply abundance of fowls for the table, at a very cheap rate, and with little trouble: the machinery of the Eccaleobion is also applicable to a variety of scientific purpose, where an even and pervading temperature is required; as it may be regulated at pleasure up to 300 degrees of Fahrenheit. We gather this from a very intelligent pamphlet, bearing the title of the exhibition, by William Bucknell---the inventor, we suppose---that is sold in the room---*Spectator.*

A correspondent of the *Augsburgh Gazette* writes from Constantinople that the Porte is preparing a new note for the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, in which it will lay down terms for an arrangement with Mehemet Ali.

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